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The Labour Market Experience of Social Science Graduates: The Class of 1982 Revisited

A paper prepared by Gilles Jasmin and
Ramona McDowell
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Research and International Liaison Directorate
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INTRODUCTION

During the 60s and 70s the public sector, employer of a major share of graduates in the social sciences, expanded rapidly, absorbing the increasing numbers of university graduates in these fields. In recent years however, recession, government deficits and funding cutbacks have meant stagnation or reduction in many of the industrial sectors which traditionally employ social scientists. This has raised concerns about the future and focused attention on employment prospects for social scientists. This paper examines issues in labour force status, type of occupation, underemployment, earnings and job satisfaction as they affect a large sample of Canadians who graduated in one of the disciplines of the social sciences in 1982.

DATA SOURCES

The findings reported in this paper are based on the results of two surveys conducted by Statistics Canada: the 1984 National Survey of the Graduates of 1982, and the Follow-up Survey of the Graduates of 1982. The former survey examined the labour market experience of the 1982 graduates from universities, colleges, trade and vocational schools across Canada. A response rate of 73% was obtained. Usable responses were weighted up to a total of 209,336 graduates of whom 99,471 were university graduates, the population of interest in this paper. In March 1987, Statistics Canada contacted these graduates again, interviewing those still living in Canada. Response rate to this survey was 89%. Usable responses to this follow-up were weighted up to a total of 99,472 university graduates.

Since the 1984 survey focused on the initial experiences of the 1982 post-secondary graduates, and the follow-up of 1987 examined their longer term experience in the labour market, the questionnaires were obviously not identical. However, individual questions covering such variables as labour force status, the match between level of education and job requirements, job satisfaction, income and occupation were the same.

Throughout the paper the term "bachelor's" includes graduates with undergraduate certificates, diplomas and first professional degrees such as doctor of medicine. "Master's" includes graduate certificates or diplomas as well as master's degrees. "Doctorate" includes Ph.D. degrees in all fields.

The social sciences are defined as including the disciplines of anthropology, Canadian studies, demography, economics, environmental studies, geography, history, household science, law, political science, psychology, social work and sociology. The category "other" social sciences includes archaeology, Asian studies, criminology, medieval studies, military studies, secretarial science, Slavonic and east European studies and other social services.

Further information concerning the background, objectives or content of the surveys may be obtained by consulting: The 1982 National Graduate Survey Methodology Report and User's Guide or the Follow-up of 1982 Graduates Information Manual both available from Statistics Canada.

THE CLASS OF 1982

In 1982, Canadian universities granted nearly 100,000 degrees. Among this cohort of graduates, over 86% obtained a bachelor's degree, 12% a master's and 1% a doctorate. Slightly more than half of the class of 82 were women.

DISTRIBUTION BY FIELD OF STUDY

More university degrees were awarded in the social sciences than in any other field of study; social science graduates accounting for more than one in four of the 98,206 respondents. There were 23,314 bachelor's degrees, 2,418 master's degrees and 247 doctorates awarded in the social sciences.

At the bachelor's level, other popular fields of study: education (18%), commerce and administration (13%), and the humanities (10%), all trailed the social sciences at 27%.

At the master's level, the proportion of students graduating in education (22%) and commerce/administration (22%) was larger than that of students obtaining degrees in the social sciences (20%).

At the doctoral level, social scientists (24%) were again the largest group of graduates, exceeding those in education (15%), mathematics/physical sciences (14%), and agriculture/biological sciences (13%).

University Graduates by Field of Study, 1982.

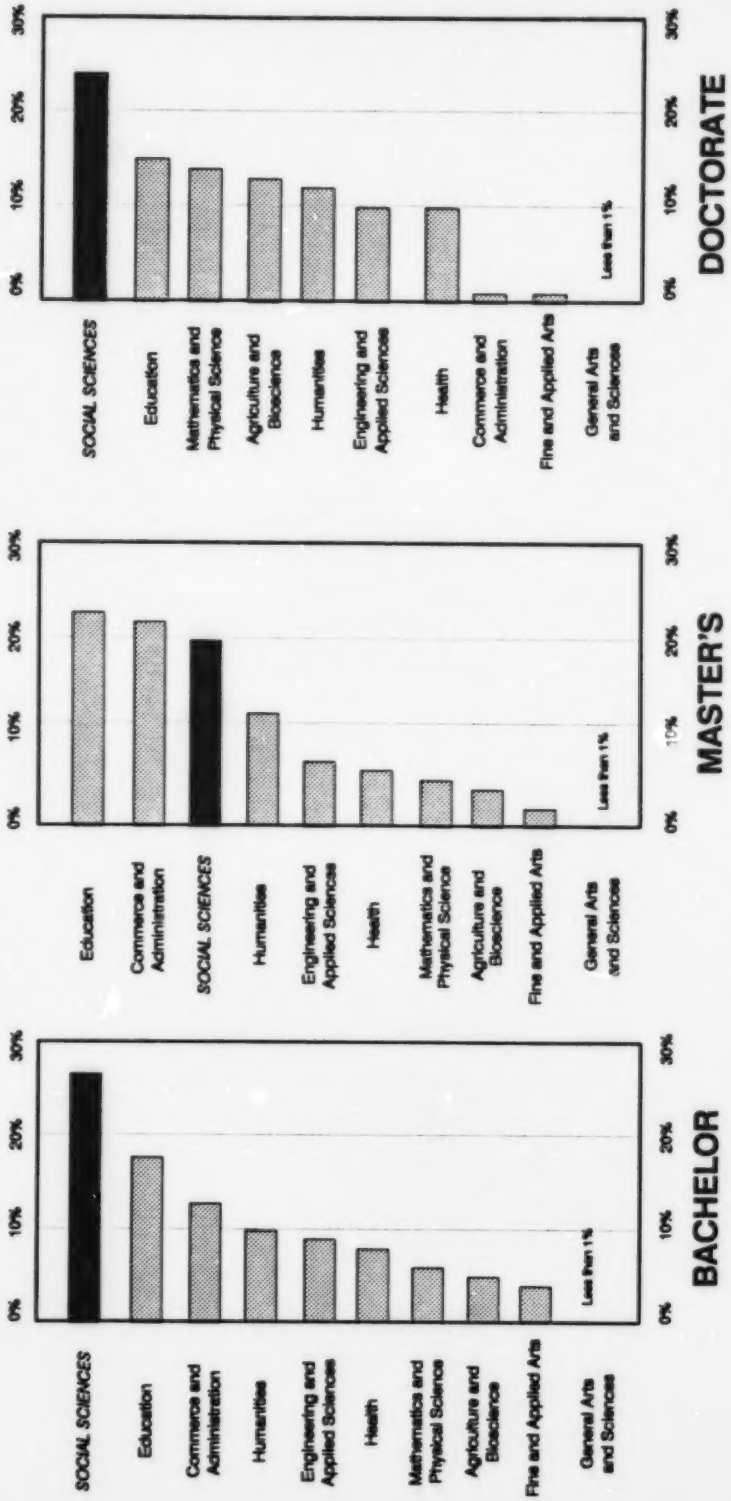


TABLE 1

University Graduates by Field of Study and Degree, 1982.

FIELD OF STUDY	DEGREE AWARDED					
	Bachelor		Master's		Doctorate	
Social Sciences	23,314	27%	2,418	20%	247	24%
Education	15,364	18%	2,759	23%	148	15%
Commerce and Administration	11,009	13%	2,672	22%	12	1%
Humanities	8,616	10%	1,410	12%	126	12%
Engineering and Applied Sciences	7,417	9%	853	7%	101	10%
Health	6,479	8%	703	6%	96	10%
Mathematics and Physical Science	4,968	6%	558	5%	140	14%
Agriculture and Bioscience	4,570	5%	527	4%	132	13%
Fine and Applied Arts	3,027	4%	188	2%	7	1%
General Arts and Sciences	335	*	8	*	1	*
Total Reported	**85,099**	**100%**	**12,096**	**100%**	**1,010**	**100%**

* represents less than 0.5%.

DISTRIBUTION BY DISCIPLINE WITHIN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

The disciplines of psychology (5,021), economics (3,534), law (3,173) and sociology (2,697) together accounted for over one-half of graduates in the social sciences. At the other end of the scale, relatively few of the graduates had taken a program of study in demography (54), Canadian studies (129), anthropology (468), environmental studies (812) or household science (821). While programs in the former disciplines are available at most Canadian universities, the latter specializations are available at a relatively small number of institutions.

The overwhelming number of graduates in all disciplines obtained a bachelor's degree (90%), while one in ten obtained a master's degree (9%), or a doctorate (1%). Several disciplines produced unusually large proportions of masters' recipients. In Canadian studies, 16% of graduates had fulfilled the requirements for a master's degree, as had 21% of those in social work, 22% in anthropology and 32% of those in environmental studies. It must be noted, however, that degrees are not offered at all levels in all disciplines at all universities.

University Graduates in the Social Sciences, 1982.

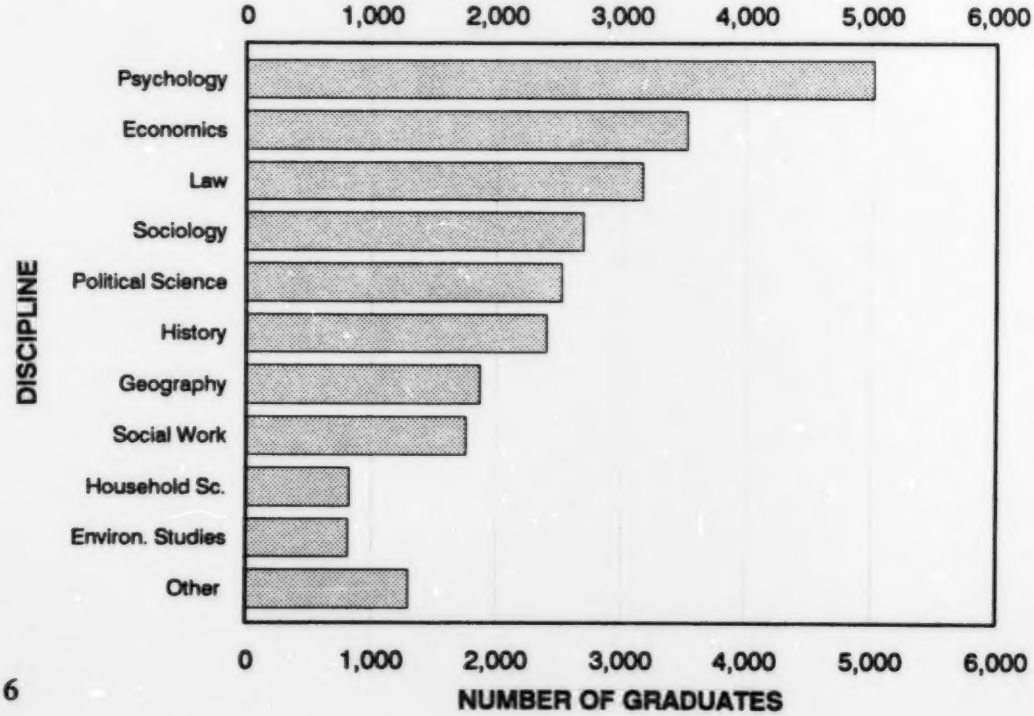


TABLE 2

University Graduates in the Social Sciences, 1982.

DISCIPLINE	Number of Graduates	DEGREES AWARDED Bachelor	Master's	Doctorate
Psychology	5,021	88%	10%	2%
Economics	3,534	89%	10%	1%
Law	3,173	97%	3%	0%
Sociology	2,697	95%	4%	1%
Political Science	2,523	89%	10%	1%
History	2,402	93%	6%	1%
Geography	1,871	93%	6%	1%
Social Work	1,758	79%	21%	**
Household Science	821	95%	5%	**
Environmental Studies	812	67%	32%	1%
Other Social Sciences*	716	89%	10%	1%
Anthropology	468	74%	22%	4%
Canadian Studies	129	84%	16%	0%
Demography	54	100%	0%	0%
Total Reported	**25,979**	**90%**	**9%**	**1%**

* Other Social Sciences include: archaeology, medieval studies, Asian studies, Slavonic and European studies, criminology, secretarial science, military studies and other social services.

** represents less than 0.5%

DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

Women graduates (54%) slightly outnumbered men in the social sciences as a whole. There was, however, great interdisciplinary variation in the proportion of female graduates. The household sciences, traditionally viewed as a women's field, are still dominated by them as women represent 94% of the graduates in this discipline. Women were also significantly over-represented in social work (76%), anthropology (73%), sociology (72%) and psychology (71%). They were severely underrepresented among graduates in economics (21%), demography (33%) and geography (36%).

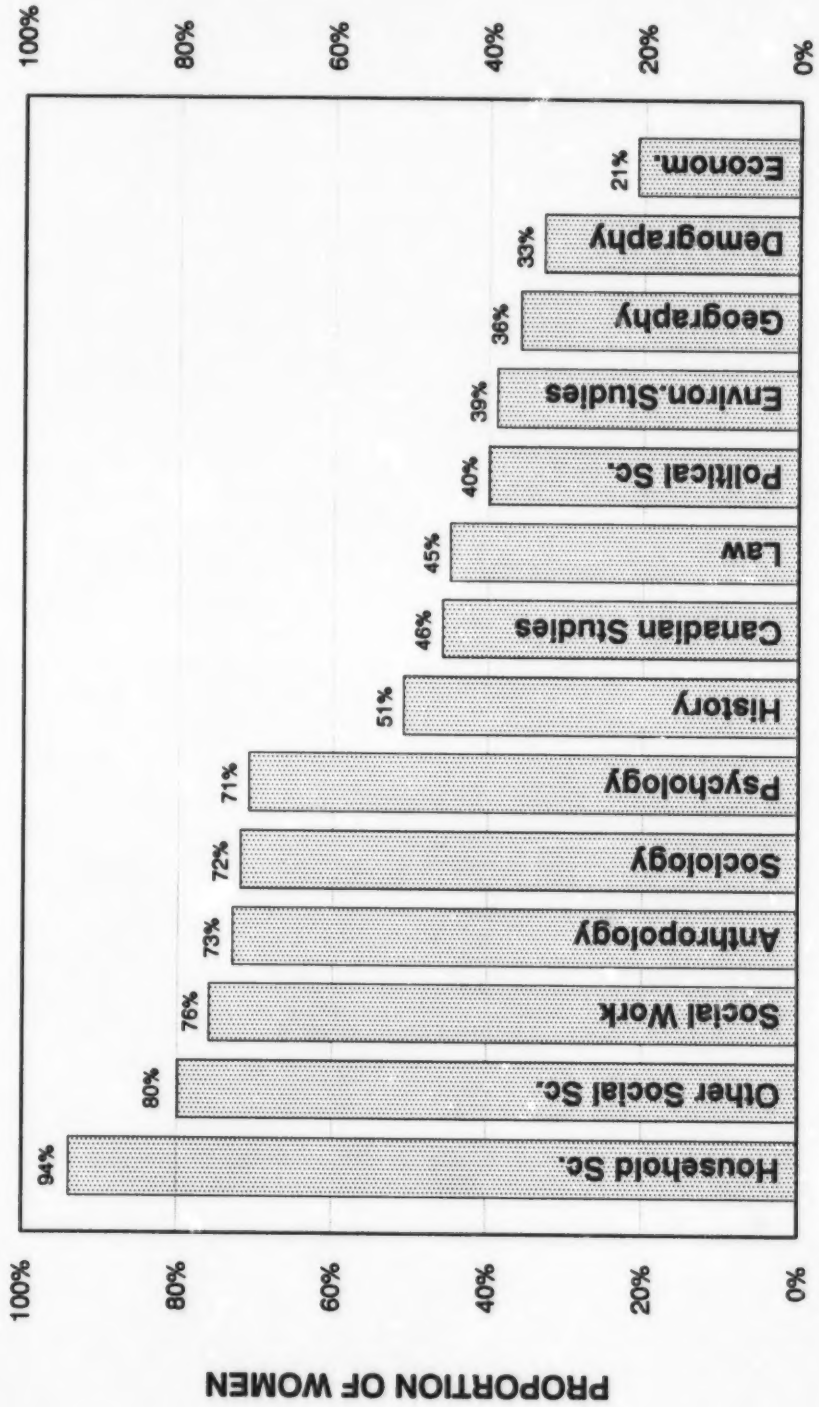
TABLE 3

Female Graduates in the Social Sciences, 1980, 1982 and 1987.

	PROPORTION OF DEGREES AWARDED TO WOMEN		
DISCIPLINE	1980	1982	1987
Household Science	95%	94%	93%
Other Social Sciences	NA	80%	NA
Social Work	72%	76%	80%
Anthropology	63%	73%	66%
Sociology	65%	72%	72%
Psychology	66%	71%	73%
History	44%	51%	44%
Canadian Studies	NA	46%	NA
Law	34%	45%	46%
Political Science	33%	40%	39%
Environmental Studies	30%	39%	37%
Geography	36%	36%	36%
Demography	NA	33%	NA
Economics	24%	21%	32%
Total Reported	**49%** (11,612)	**54%** (13,840)	**54%** (16,246)

Sources for 1980 and 1987 data:
Statistics Canada, Universities: Enrolments and Degrees for 1980 and 1987, cat.81-204.

Female Graduates in the Social Sciences, 1982.



DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

Graduates in the social sciences were for the most part, although certainly not exclusively, young. Four out of five respondents reporting their age were under 30 years old at the time of graduation. The largest proportion of all groups of undergraduates was 22-24 years old, except anthropology and law graduates. Among anthropology graduates, 41% were between 25 and 29 years of age at graduation, as were 45% of law graduates, considerably above the average proportion for all social sciences (24%). One graduate in five was over the age of 30.

TABLE 4

Age of Social Science Graduates at Graduation, 1982.

DISCIPLINE	Number of Graduates	Median Age	AGE OF GRADUATES 21 and under	22 to 24	25 to 29	30 and over
Psychology	5,012	24	9%	43%	19%	29%
Economics	3,461	24	4%	65%	21%	10%
Law	3,145	25	1%	35%	45%	19%
Sociology	2,676	24	6%	51%	20%	24%
Political Sci	2,510	23	8%	62%	18%	12%
History	2,385	23	7%	50%	26%	17%
Geography	1,861	23	3%	67%	19%	11%
Social Work	1,734	27	**	38%	23%	39%
Household Sci	815	23	4%	71%	15%	10%
Environ. Studies	801	25	3%	45%	36%	16%
Other Social Sci*	704	23	20%	43%	15%	23%
Anthropology	460	25	1%	34%	41%	24%
Canadian Studies	127	23	22%	41%	16%	21%
Demography	58	23	0%	67%	33%	0%
Total Reported	**25,749**	**24**	**6%**	**51%**	**24%**	**20%**

* Other Social Sciences include: archaeology, medieval studies, Asian studies, Slavonic and European studies, criminology, secretarial science, military studies and other social services.

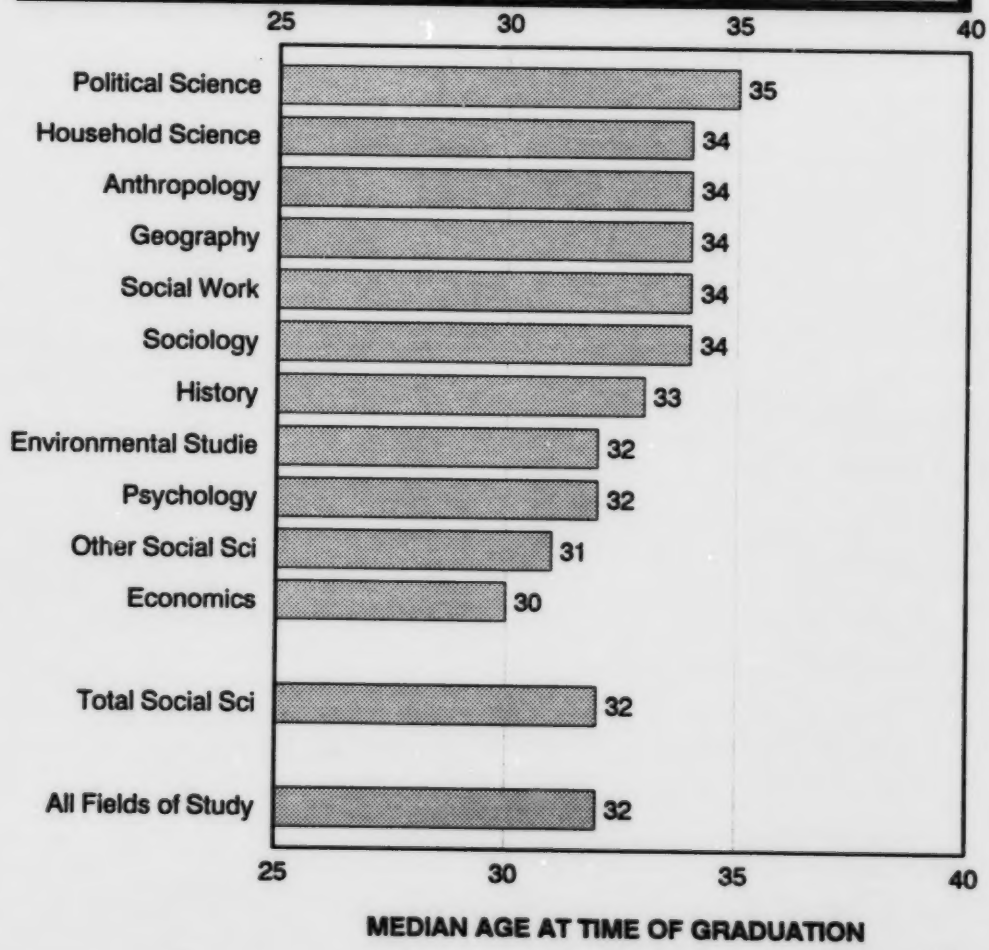
** represents less than 0.5%

The median age at graduation for all social science graduates was 24 years. Respondents completing a bachelor's degree (24 years) or a master's degree (28 years) were for the most part young. Doctorates from the Class of 1982 had a median age of 32 years at graduation.

Among the social sciences, doctoral graduates in political science were the oldest (35 years) while those in economics were the youngest (30 years).

Social science graduates at all levels attained their degree at the same age as university graduates as a whole that year. In 1982, the median age for all recipients of a bachelor's degree was 24 years, for a master's 29 years and for a doctorate 32 years.

Median Age of 1982 Doctoral Graduates of the Social Sciences, at Time of Graduation.



GRADUATES IN THE LABOUR MARKET IN 1984 AND 1987

The transition from university to the labour market is not always a smooth one. Short-term unemployment and career adjustments are common as graduates look for work appropriate to their training. Finding a job is not the sole measure of success. One must also consider the relationship of the job to the graduates' education, the match between job requirements and qualifications, earnings and of course, respondents' satisfaction with the job. Respondents were questioned about their experiences in the labour market in 1984, two years after graduation. A follow-up survey of the same cohort was carried out in 1987, to assess changes in their employment situation over the intervening period.

EMPLOYMENT

By 1984, most 1982 university graduates had found work, but employment levels varied from group to group. Just over two-thirds of those qualified in agriculture and biological science (67%) had been successful in finding jobs compared to almost nine-tenths of those with backgrounds in commerce and administration (89%), health professions and occupations (89%), and education (88%). The level of success in finding work enjoyed by those in the social sciences (79%) lay between these extremes, with the remaining social science graduates almost equally divided with 11% unemployed and 10% not in the labour force.

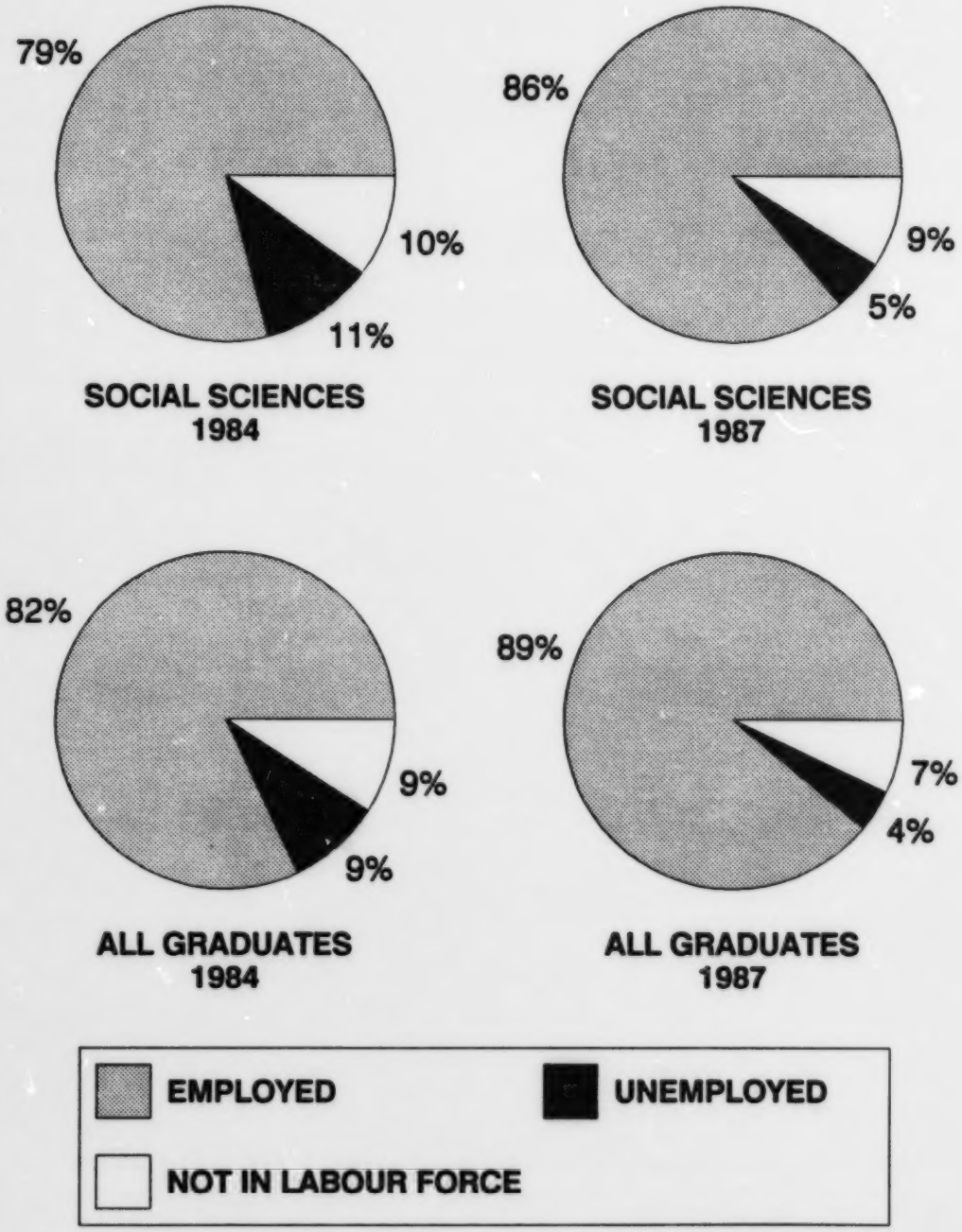
Five years after graduation, employment among 1982 university graduates had improved considerably, with unemployment down to 5% or less in all groups. In 1987, 86% of social sciences graduates were employed, enjoying greater success in the labour market than graduates in agriculture and biological sciences (77%), but less than those qualified in health professions and occupations (94%), commerce and administration (93%), and education (93%). The proportion of social scientists not in the labour force remained relatively constant at 9%.

TABLE 5

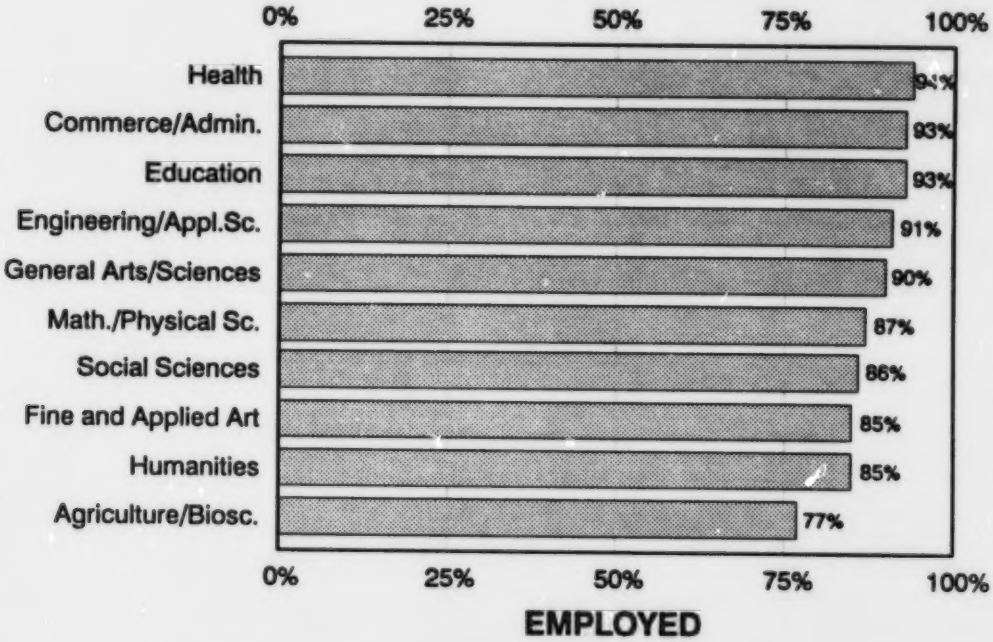
Labour Force Status of 1982 Graduates, 1984 and 1987.

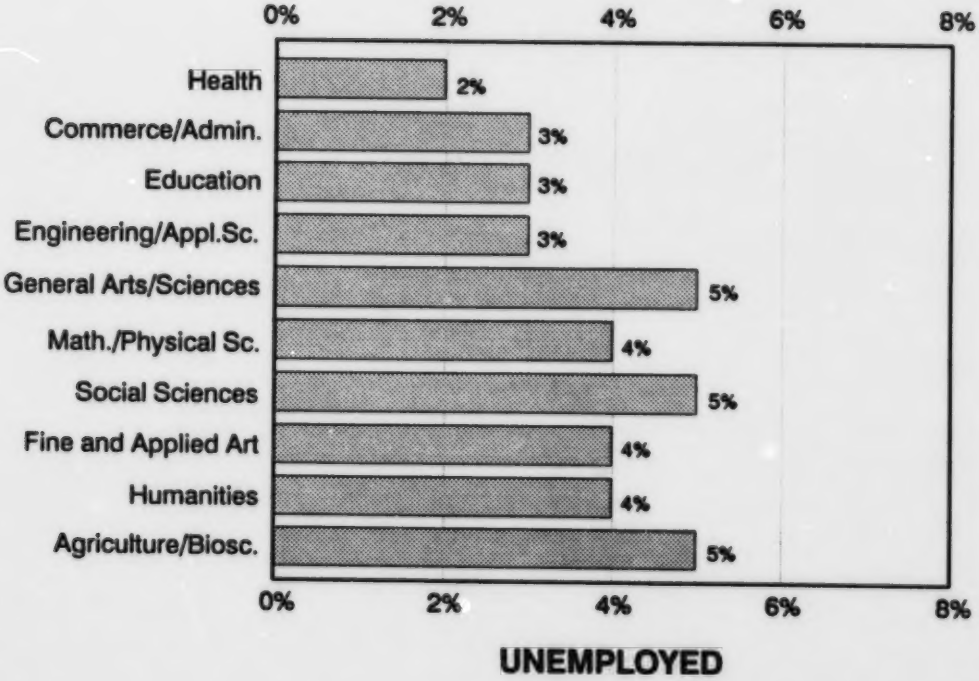
FIELD OF STUDY	LABOUR FORCE STATUS					
	1984			1987		
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour force
Health	89%	5%	6%	94%	2%	4%
Commerce and Administration	89%	8%	3%	93%	3%	4%
Education	88%	8%	4%	93%	3%	4%
General Arts and Sciences	83%	5%	12%	90%	5%	5%
Engineering and Applied Sciences	82%	9%	9%	91%	3%	6%
Mathematics and Physical Science	79%	8%	13%	87%	4%	9%
Social Sciences	79%	11%	10%	86%	5%	9%
Fine and Applied Arts	78%	10%	12%	85%	4%	11%
Humanities	78%	11%	11%	85%	4%	11%
Agriculture and Bioscience	67%	10%	23%	77%	5%	18%
Total Reported	**82%** (80,766)	**9%** (8,841)	**9%** (8,329)	**89%** (84,735)	**4%** (3,360)	**7%** (7,020)

Labour Force Status of 1982 Graduates, 1984 and 1987.



Labour Force Status of 1982 Graduates, by Field of Study, 1987.





EMPLOYMENT AMONG SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADUATES

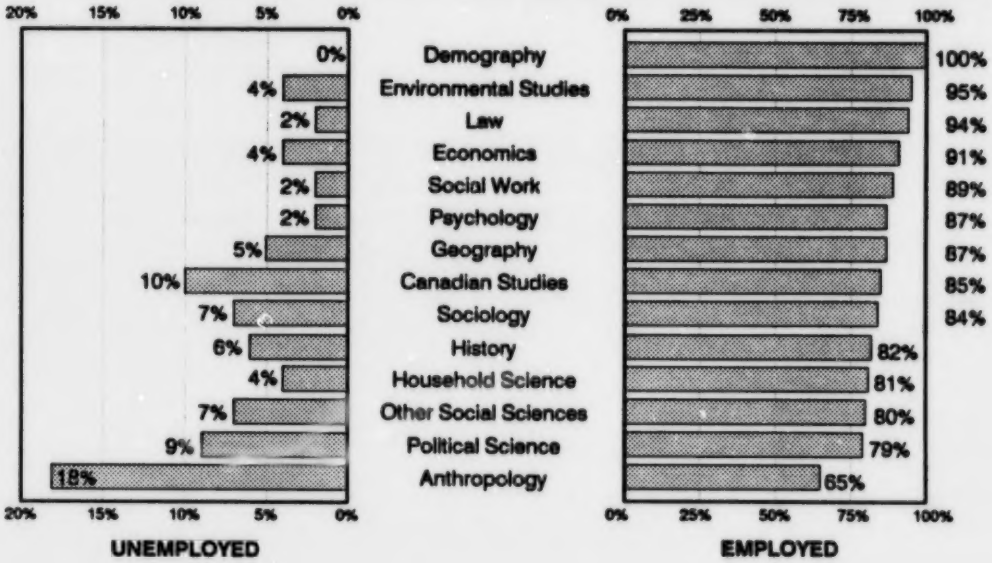
Employment levels are not uniform across all disciplines of the social sciences. When contacted in 1987, the highest levels of employment were found among graduates in demography (100%), environmental studies (95%), law (94%) and economics (91%). Graduates qualified in anthropology had not been as successful in finding work, only about two-thirds (65%) were employed. However, when evaluating interdisciplinary variations it is important to remember that some groups are very small, and are more susceptible to sampling error than are larger groups. In particular, there are few demography (N = 54), Canadian studies (N = 129) or anthropology (N = 468) graduates and care must be taken when comparing them to graduates from larger disciplines.

TABLE 6

Labour Force Status of 1982 Social Science Graduates, 1987.

DISCIPLINE	Number of Graduates	LABOUR FORCE STATUS		
		Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force
Demography	58	100%	0%	0%
Environmental Studies	864	95%	4%	1%
Law	3,159	94%	2%	4%
Economics	3,240	91%	4%	5%
Social Work	1,845	89%	2%	9%
Psychology	4,938	87%	2%	11%
Geography	1,891	87%	5%	8%
Canadian Studies	108	85%	10%	5%
Sociology	2,580	84%	7%	9%
History	2,331	82%	6%	12%
Household Science	857	81%	4%	15%
Other Social Sciences	718	80%	7%	13%
Political Science	2,298	79%	9%	12%
Anthropology	449	65%	18%	17%
Total Reported	25,336	**86%** (21,959)	**5%** (1,150)	**9%** (2,228)

Labour Status of 1982 Social Science Graduates, by Discipline, 1987.



The higher the level of education attained, the more likely social science graduates were to be employed. While 86% of graduates at the bachelor's level were employed, 89% of those with a master's degree and 97% of those with a doctorate had found work five years after graduation. Graduates with a Ph.D. were also less likely to be unemployed (1%) or to be out of the labour force (2%).

Within the social sciences, the difference in employment levels between graduates with bachelor's and master's degrees was modest in most cases. Only master's degree holders in law (100%) , "other" social sciences (92%), history (91%), and political science (88%) were significantly more likely to be employed than their counterparts at the bachelor's level. The seemingly large employment gap between bachelor's (87%) and master's (75%) level graduates in Canadian studies must be viewed with caution because of the small number of graduates involved.

The Class of 82 did not include doctoral graduates in all disciplines of the social sciences. However, those who graduated with a Ph.D. in the social sciences enjoyed almost full employment five years after graduation: 97% of graduates with doctorates in sociology and 94% of graduates with doctorates in anthropology were employed.

TABLE 7

Labour Force Status of 1982 Social Science Graduates, by Degree, 1987.

DEGREE AND DISCIPLINE	Number of Graduates	LABOUR FORCE STATUS		
		Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force
BACHELOR	**22,824**	**86%**	**5%**	**9%**
Demography	58	100%	-	-
Environmental Studies	593	96%	4%	-
Law	3,074	94%	2%	4%
Economics	2,852	91%	5%	4%
Social Work	1,477	88%	2%	10%
Psychology	4,424	87%	2%	11%
Geography	1,770	87%	5%	8%
Canadian Studies	92	87%	8%	5%
Sociology	2,452	84%	7%	9%
History	2,171	82%	6%	12%
Household Science	812	81%	4%	15%
Other Social Sciences	660	79%	7%	14%
Political Science	2,047	78%	10%	12%
Anthropology	342	64%	18%	18%
MASTER'S	**2,283**	**89%**	**3%**	**8%**
Environmental Studies	266	94%	3%	3%
Law	86	100%	-	-
Economics	365	91%	2%	7%
Social Work	363	91%	2%	7%
Psychology	418	89%	2%	9%
Geography	106	91%	-	9%
Canadian Studies	16	75%	25%	-
Sociology	99	81%	5%	14%
History	138	91%	4%	5%
Household Science	42	84%	2%	14%
Other Social Sciences	51	92%	-	8%
Political Science	241	88%	4%	8%
Anthropology	92	62%	21%	17%
DOCTORATE	**232**	**97%**	**1%**	**2%**
Environmental Studies	5	100%	-	-
Economics	23	100%	-	-
Social Work	5	100%	-	-
Psychology	97	97%	-	3%
Geography	15	100%	-	-
Sociology	29	97%	3%	-
History	22	100%	-	-
Household Science	2	100%	-	-
Other Social Sciences	7	100%	-	-
Political Science	11	100%	-	-
Anthropology	16	94%	-	6%

Female social science graduates (85%) were almost as likely to be employed five years after graduation as were male graduates (88%). Levels of unemployment are also similar for both sexes, but women were slightly more likely not to be in the labour force.

Among female graduates in the social sciences, those who graduated in demography or environmental studies were most successful in finding a job: nearly all of them were employed five years after graduation. Among male graduates in the social sciences, all of those who graduated in demography or household science had a job in 1987.

Employment levels for men and women who graduated in the social sciences varied by discipline, although the overall employment levels were similar for both sexes. Female graduates from the disciplines of history (80%), household sciences (80%) and anthropology (58%) had lower employment levels than their male counterparts (86%, 100% and 83% respectively).

In environmental studies (99%), Canadian studies (91%) and political science (83%), female graduates enjoyed greater success in finding work than did male graduates (93%, 81% and 76% respectively). In other disciplines of the social sciences, graduates of both sexes experienced similar employment levels.

Employment of 1982 Social Science Graduates,
Showing Disciplines with Greatest Differences by Sex, 1987.

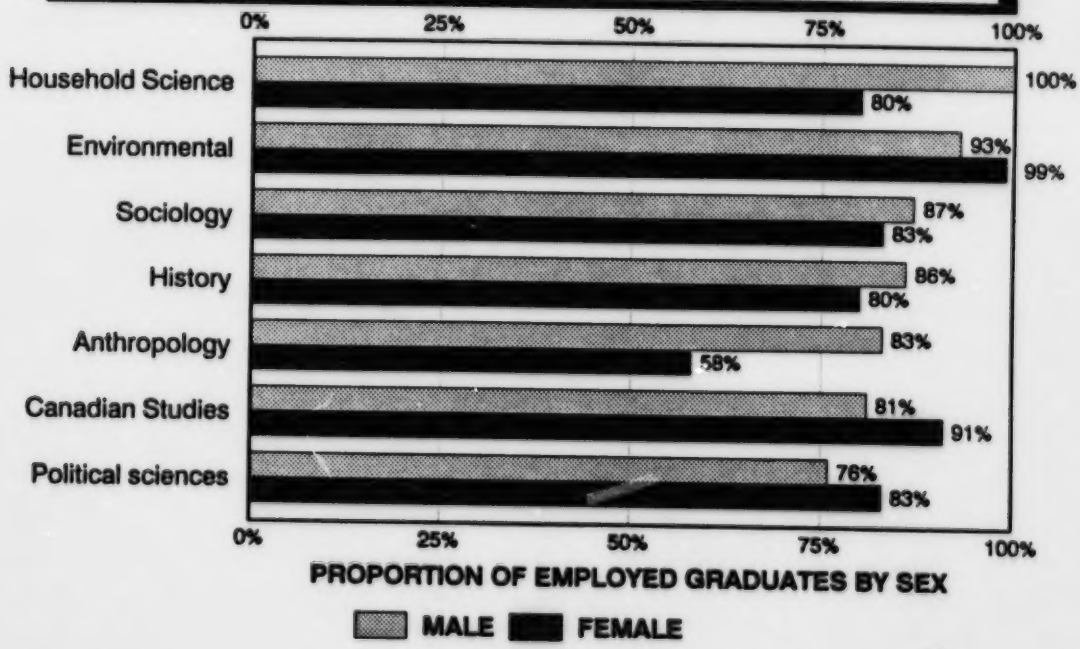


TABLE 8

Labour Force Status of 1982 Social Science Graduates, by Sex, 1987.

DISCIPLINE	Number of Graduates	LABOUR FORCE STATUS		
		Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force
MALE	**11,316**	**88%**	**5%**	**7%**
Demography	39	100%	–	–
Household Science	56	100%	–	–
Law	1,792	94%	3%	3%
Environmental Studies	492	93%	6%	1%
Economics	2,427	91%	4%	5%
Social Work	415	90%	5%	5%
Psychology	1,319	89%	4%	7%
Geography	1,241	88%	6%	6%
Sociology	728	87%	7%	6%
History	1,126	86%	5%	9%
Anthropology	111	83%	9%	8%
Canadian Studies	54	81%	19%	–
Other Social Sciences	130	79%	–	21%
Political Science	1,386	76%	10%	14%
FEMALE	**13,774**	**85%**	**4%**	**11%**
Demography	19	100%	–	–
Household Science	796	80%	4%	16%
Law	1,359	93%	2%	5%
Environmental Studies	370	99%	*	1%
Economics	748	92%	2%	6%
Social Work	1,422	88%	1%	11%
Psychology	3,530	86%	1%	13%
Geography	623	85%	1%	14%
Sociology	1,851	83%	6%	11%
History	1,193	80%	6%	14%
Anthropology	326	58%	21%	21%
Canadian Studies	54	91%	–	9%
Other Social Sciences	584	80%	8%	12%
Political Science	899	83%	8%	9%

* represents less than 0.5%

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

While the employment picture for the graduates surveyed appears to be a relatively bright one, perhaps the statistics bear closer scrutiny. One way of examining relative success in the labour market is to compare proportions of those who work only part-time, that is less than 30 hours a week.

The proportion of part-time workers is not simply inversely related to employment levels in a discipline. Graduates in education have above average employment rates, coupled with a high incidence of part-time work. The proportion of graduates in health professions and occupations working part-time more than doubled between 1984 (6%) and 1987 (14%) while employment rose.

In 1987, 11% of the social science graduates who were employed had only part-time jobs. By comparison, only 2% of employed graduates in engineering and the applied sciences, and 3% of those trained in commerce or administration worked part-time. These fields of study also had high levels of employment (91% and 93% respectively). Graduates in the fine and applied arts were more likely than those in any other field of study to be working part-time, both in 1984 (27%) and 1987 (20%).

Part-Time Employment of 1982 Graduates,
by Field of Study, 1987.

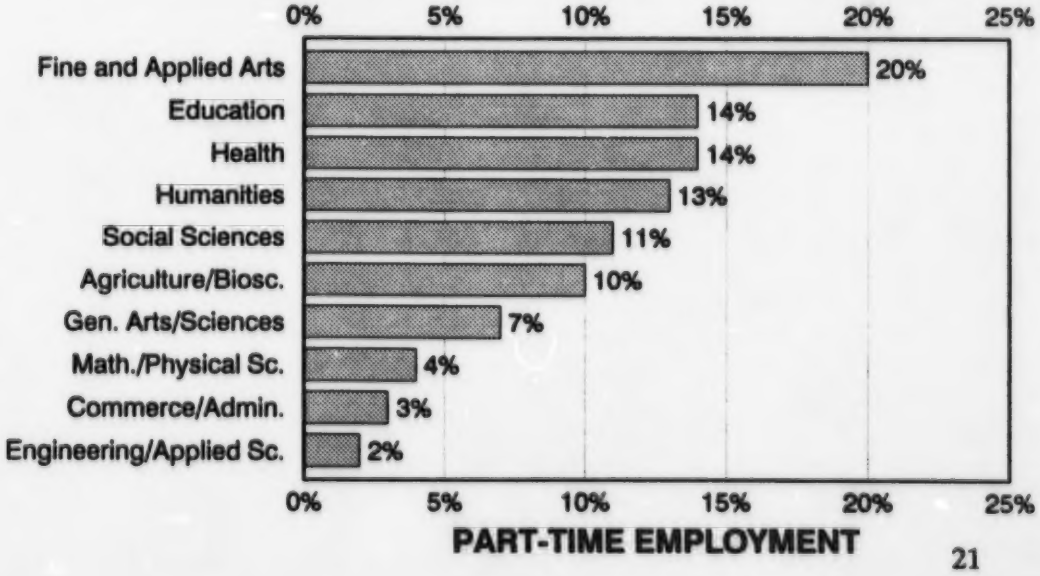


TABLE 9

Employment Status of 1982 Graduates, 1984 and 1987.

FIELD OF STUDY	1984			1987		
	Total Employed Graduates	Working Full-time	Working Part-time	Total Employed Graduates	Working Full-time	Working Part-time
Social Sciences	20,469	86%	14%	21,959	89%	11%
Education	16,064	84%	16%	16,702	86%	14%
Commerce and Administration	12,239	97%	3%	12,366	97%	3%
Humanities	7,930	84%	16%	8,428	87%	13%
Engineering and Applied Sciences	6,859	97%	3%	7,228	98%	2%
Health	6,461	94%	6%	6,635	86%	14%
Mathematics and Physical Science	4,481	92%	8%	4,741	96%	4%
Agriculture and Bioscience	3,512	88%	12%	3,863	90%	10%
Fine and Applied Arts	2,464	73%	27%	2,523	80%	20%
General Arts and Sciences	287	92%	8%	290	93%	7%
Total Reported	**80,766**	**91%**	**9%**	**84,735**	**90%**	**10%**

Social science graduates who worked part-time did so for a variety of reasons. In 1984, almost half of social science graduates working part-time were doing so because they were unable to find full-time work (48%). A substantial number were continuing their schooling (25%) and were thus unavailable for full-time employment, and 13% did not want full-time work.

In 1987, over one-third of those who responded said that they worked only part-time because they were going to school (35%). We may assume that they were actually improving their employment prospects in the long term although at the time of the survey they were underemployed. Personal or family responsibilities had led 12% to opt for part-time work. Some graduates did not want a full-time job (5%), and for others a full-time job consisted of less than 30 hours per week (5%). The proportion working part-time because they had not found full-time work had dropped to 29%. Results of this examination of part-time employment seems to indicate that the majority of those graduates in the social sciences who work only part-time five years after graduation are doing so voluntarily.

TABLE 10

Reasons for Part–Time Employment,
Social Science Graduates, 1984 and 1987.

REASONS GIVEN	1984		1987	
	Number	%	Number	%
Could only find part–time work	1,387	48%	490	29%
Going to school	726	25%	600	35%
Did not want full–time work	384	13%	71	5%
Personal or family responsabilities	141	5%	197	12%
Full–time job is less than 30hr./wk.	29	1%	75	5%
Other reasons	228	8%	228	14%
Total Reported	2,895	**100%**	1,661	**100%**

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Everyone has heard possibly apocryphal tales of the university graduate who washes dishes for a living, or the Ph.D. who drives a cab. One indicator of such underemployment is the gap between an individual's educational attainment and the entry requirements of his or her job. Respondents were asked what level of education was required to obtain their current job and the answers were compared to their reported highest level of education.

A great deal of highly qualified manpower is being underutilized, even among the career-oriented professions reputed to lead to labour market success. Among all graduates, 35% had more education than required to obtain their jobs, 61%, had education equal to job requirements, and 4% had less education than required. Four in ten graduates in the social sciences had a higher level of education than required by their job, slightly more than half had a job appropriate to their level of education (55%), and 5% were underqualified for their job. Even among graduates in health occupations and professions (23%), engineering/applied sciences (24%) and commerce/administration (38%), many individuals were working below their capabilities.

Graduates from general arts and science programs are least likely to be working in a job requiring their level of education (48%), while more than half of graduates in other disciplines have found adequate employment. Only a few graduates, ranging from 3% to 9% across disciplines, have a lower level of education than actually required for their jobs. The labour market for university graduates is not quite as robust as a look at employment figures might suggest, but social science graduates are by no means alone in their difficulties in finding suitable employment.

Graduates of different disciplines of the social sciences had varying levels of success in finding jobs commensurate with their education. Only the tiny group of demography graduates had been entirely successful in finding jobs whose requirements matched their educational attainment. Law (19%), Canadian studies (28%), and social work (31%) graduates had underemployment rates well below the average for the social sciences as a whole (40%), but still high enough to show that a large number of graduates are not fully utilizing their skills. Half or more of working graduates in geography (57%), "other" social sciences (54%) and political science (50%) had jobs requiring less than their level of education.

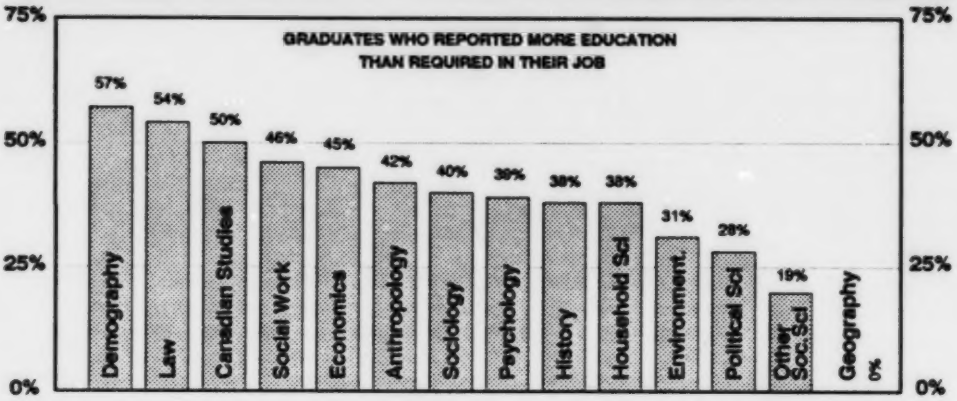
TABLE 11

Educational Attainment and Job Requirements
of 1982 Graduates, 1987.

BY FIELD OF STUDY	Number of Graduates	EDUCATION COMPARED TO JOB REQUIREMENT: More than Required	Same as Required	Less than Required
General Arts and Sciences	278	45%	48%	7%
Fine and Applied Arts	1,909	44%	52%	4%
Humanities	7,170	43%	52%	5%
Social Sciences	19,347	40%	55%	5%
Commerce/Administration	10,864	38%	58%	4%
Education	15,498	34%	63%	3%
Agriculture/Bioscience	3,241	32%	63%	5%
Mathematics/Physical Sc.	4,382	25%	71%	4%
Engineering/Applied Sc.	6,634	24%	73%	3%
Health	4,925	23%	68%	9%
Total Reported	**74,248**	**35%**	**61%**	**4%**
BY SOCIAL SCIENCE DISCIPLINE				
Geography	1,550	57%	41%	2%
Other Social Sciences	567	54%	41%	5%
Political Science	1,648	50%	47%	3%
Environmental Studies	738	46%	54%	*
Household Science	609	45%	49%	6%
History	1,771	42%	55%	3%
Psychology	3,997	40%	55%	5%
Sociology	2,053	39%	56%	5%
Anthropology	259	38%	60%	2%
Economics	2,677	38%	56%	6%
Social Work	1,473	31%	64%	5%
Canadian Studies	86	28%	72%	0%
Law	1,880	19%	74%	7%
Demography	39	0%	100%	0%
Total Reported	**19,347**	**40%**	**55%**	**5%**

* represents less than 0.5%.

Proportion of Social Science Graduates Who Reported
Having More Education than Required in their Job, by Discipline, 1987.



The ability of graduates to obtain employment commensurate with their level of education did not vary by sex. Four out of ten respondents, males as well as females, had more education than required by their then current job. Slightly more than half of respondents were in jobs which required the level of education they had attained. Few graduates worked at jobs for which they did not meet the educational requirements.

Among female graduates, women with degrees in Canadian studies (80%), law (75%) and economics (71%) had the greatest success in finding jobs appropriate to their level of education. Over half of the women with degrees in political science (57%), environmental studies (53%) and "other" social sciences (53%) were underemployed, working at jobs for which they had more education than required.

All demography graduates had found employment commensurate with their level of education. Among male social science graduates, those with a degree in law (73%) were very likely to be in jobs requiring their level of education while those with degrees in geography (59%) or "other" social sciences (58%) were not.

Although males and females were equally successful overall in finding work appropriate to their level of education, interdisciplinary variation does exist. Among economics graduates, 71% of females but only 51% of males were employed in jobs requiring their level of education. In environmental studies, males were more successful, with 59% in jobs commensurate with their level of education compared to 47% among females graduates.

TABLE 12

Underemployment: Educational Attainment and Job Requirements of 1982 Social Science Graduates, by Sex, 1987.

DISCIPLINE	Number of Graduates	LABOUR FORCE STATUS		
		More than required	Same as required	Less than required
MALE	**8,757**	**40%**	**55%**	**5%**
Geography	1,038	59%	37%	4%
Other Social Sciences	106	58%	42%	0%
Political Science	999	46%	50%	4%
Economics	2,014	44%	51%	5%
Environmental Studies	399	41%	59%	0%
Sociology	620	41%	49%	10%
Household Science	38	39%	61%	0%
History	908	37%	60%	3%
Anthropology	87	36%	64%	0%
Psychology	1,058	35%	61%	4%
Canadian Studies	46	33%	67%	0%
Social Work	350	30%	58%	12%
Law	1,055	18%	73%	9%
Demography	39	0%	100%	0%
FEMALE	**10,423**	**40%**	**56%**	**4%**
Geography	485	50%	50%	0%
Other Social Sciences	461	53%	41%	6%
Political Science	644	57%	41%	2%
Economics	630	18%	71%	11%
Environmental Studies	336	53%	47%	*
Sociology	1,432	39%	58%	3%
Household Science	565	45%	48%	7%
History	860	48%	50%	2%
Anthropology	161	42%	56%	2%
Psychology	2,857	42%	52%	6%
Canadian Studies	40	20%	80%	0%
Social Work	1,116	32%	66%	2%
Law	817	20%	75%	5%
Demography	19	NA	NA	NA

* represents less than 0.5%

MATCHING QUALIFICATIONS AND JOBS

Another way of evaluating graduates' labour market success is by assessing the degree to which the skills acquired through their educational program are used on the job. Graduates were asked a series of questions to judge the extent to which their education matched the requirements of their job. If a graduate was in a job for which their educational program had been designed and they were using at least some of the skills acquired in that program, the job was deemed to be directly related to their education. Jobs were deemed to be partly related to education if graduates used at least some of their acquired skills from a program not designed for their job. If graduates had not been in educational programs designed for their job, and did not use any of their acquired skills on the job, their job was classed as unrelated to their education.

Just under half of the group of social science graduates worked in jobs judged to be directly related to their education (49%). Slightly over one-third worked in jobs partly related to their education (34%), with the remainder employed in unrelated jobs (17%). Graduates in law (81%) and social work (76%) were most likely to have found directly related employment. This is probably not surprising since law and social work are career-oriented disciplines to a greater extent than are the other social sciences. The demography graduates, noted earlier for their success in finding jobs commensurate with their level of education had not found jobs directly related to their training (0%).

Graduates in demography (67%), anthropology (48%), political science (46%), history (44%), and sociology (41%) were most likely to work in jobs which exercised some of their educational skills. Perhaps the more general nature of their education allowed them to bring skills to a diversity of jobs for which their program was not specifically designed. While the largest group in all other disciplines were in jobs either directly or partly related to their training, graduates in Canadian studies were to be found in almost equal proportions in directly related (35%), partly related (31%) and unrelated (34%) jobs.

Social Science Graduates Whose Jobs Are Directly Related to their Education, 1987.

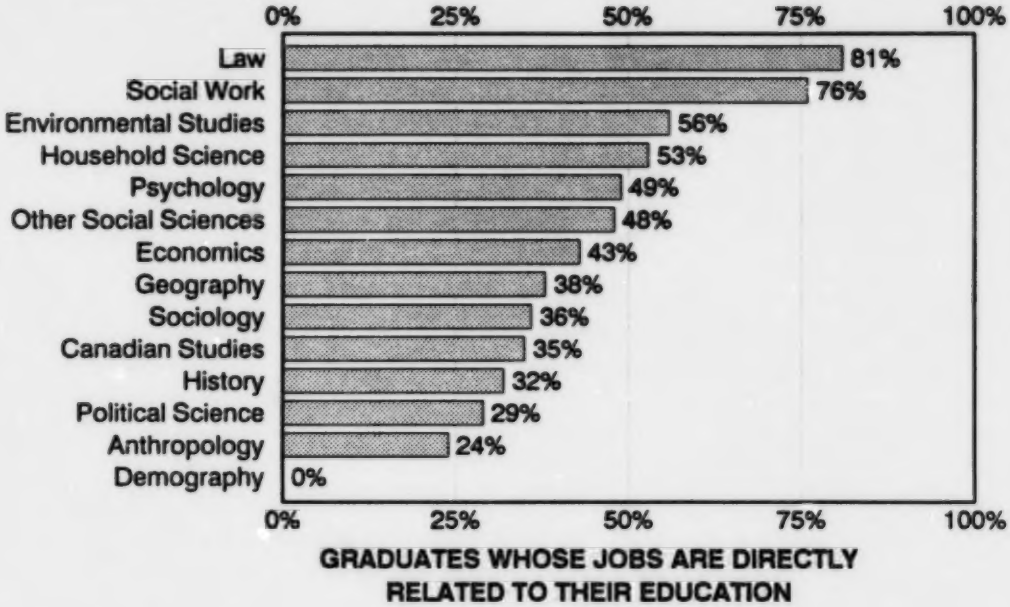


TABLE 13

Relation Between Jobs and Education

of Social Science Graduates, 1987.

DISCIPLINE	Number of Graduates	RELATION BETWEEN JOB AND EDUCATION		
		Directly Related	Partly Related	Un-related
Law	2,937	81%	16%	3%
Social Work	1,616	76%	20%	4%
Environmental Studies	793	56%	27%	17%
Household Science	705	53%	34%	13%
Psychology	4,251	49%	37%	14%
Other Social Sciences	578	48%	33%	19%
Economics	2,956	43%	36%	21%
Geography	1,628	38%	30%	32%
Sociology	2,170	36%	41%	23%
Canadian Studies	99	35%	31%	34%
History	1,915	32%	44%	24%
Political Science	1,776	29%	46%	25%
Anthropology	290	24%	48%	28%
Demography	58	0%	67%	33%
Total Reported	**21,772**	**49%**	**34%**	**17%**

Little difference existed between men and women in their abilities to find jobs related to their education. Just under half of graduates of both sexes were working in jobs directly related to their education, about one-third in partly related jobs and the remainder in unrelated jobs.

Both men and women were most likely to be working in a job directly related to their education if they were graduates of the career oriented disciplines of law or social work. Female graduates in demography, Canadian studies and anthropology and male graduates in political sciences and demography were the least likely to find a job directly related to their education.

Although graduates of both sexes fared equally well overall in finding jobs in areas directly related to their training, in some disciplines there were significantly differing rates of success by sex. In Canadian studies, 62% of male graduates held jobs directly related to their education compared to 8% of female graduates. Male graduates in environmental studies (69%) and anthropology (42%) were also more likely than their female counterparts to be doing work directly related to their training (40% and 16% respectively).

Among social work, household science and political science graduates, females have been more successful than males in this respect: 77% of female social work graduates, 54% of household science graduates and 35% of political science graduates worked in jobs directly related to their educations. By comparison, 72% of male graduates in social work, 39% in household science and 26% in political science held jobs directly related to their education.

TABLE 14

Relation between Jobs and Education of 1982 Social Science Graduates, by Sex, 1987.

DISCIPLINE	Number of Graduates	LABOUR FORCE STATUS		
		Directly related	Partly related	Unrelated
MALE	**9,996**	**49%**	**34%**	**17%**
Law	1,687	80%	19%	1%
Social Work	375	72%	21%	7%
Environmental Studies	456	69%	25%	6%
Canadian Studies	50	62%	20%	18%
Psychology	1,172	51%	33%	16%
Other Social Sciences	103	50%	39%	11%
Economics	2,233	43%	36%	21%
Anthropology	92	42%	48%	10%
Household Science	56	39%	18%	43%
Geography	1,079	39%	30%	31%
Sociology	636	37%	48%	15%
History	964	34%	43%	23%
Political Science	1,054	26%	47%	27%
Demography	39	0%	100%	0%
FEMALE	**11,575**	**49%**	**33%**	**18%**
Law	1,242	81%	13%	6%
Social Work	1,232	77%	19%	4%
Environmental Studies	336	40%	30%	30%
Canadian Studies	48	8%	44%	48%
Psychology	2,994	48%	38%	14%
Other Social Sciences	471	47%	32%	21%
Economics	685	39%	37%	24%
Anthropology	187	16%	45%	39%
Household Science	644	54%	36%	10%
Geography	523	38%	31%	31%
Sociology	1,534	35%	39%	26%
History	939	30%	44%	26%
Political Science	721	35%	43%	22%
Demography	19	0%	0%	100%

INCOME

In the matter of income, as in job market success, the social sciences displayed wide variation. Two years after graduation, median reported salaries ranged from a low of $15,026 for male graduates in household science to a high of $26,037 for male graduates in anthropology. The median salary for all 1982 social science graduates working full-time was $20,071. Respondents with degrees in social work ($23,997) and Canadian studies ($23,949) had the highest median incomes.

Income attainment models have documented significant differences in income by sex, so it is not surprising to find that the median salary for male social science graduates in the survey ($21,116) exceeded that for females ($20,017). Only among household science graduates did females ($19,986) earn more than males ($15,026).

In 1987, median annual incomes ranged from a low of $19,066 for male graduates in anthropology to a high of $34,989 for female graduates in law. Five years after graduation, the median income of 1982 social science graduates working full-time was $29,032. Graduates in law were the most highly paid with a median income of $34,878, followed by those in demography ($33,536) and economics ($32,088). Graduates in history received the lowest median salaries ($24,060), about $5,000 below the field of study as a whole.

Differences in income by sex were not consistent. Female graduates actually reported higher median incomes than males in five disciplines. Among psychology and law graduates the difference was negligible, only $54 and $82 respectively, but it amounted to over $1000 annually for graduates in Canadian studies ($1,033) and household science ($1,875). Among anthropology graduates, females' median income topped males by $10,891. When female graduates' incomes outstripped those of males they tended to do so by a modest amount, except in the case of anthropology. When male incomes were higher, they were significantly so, ranging from a difference of $1,872 among sociology graduates to a high of $7,847 among economics graduates. Median income for all male social science graduates ($30,061) exceeded that for females ($26,996) by 11%, an increase in the earnings gap of 6% over 1984.

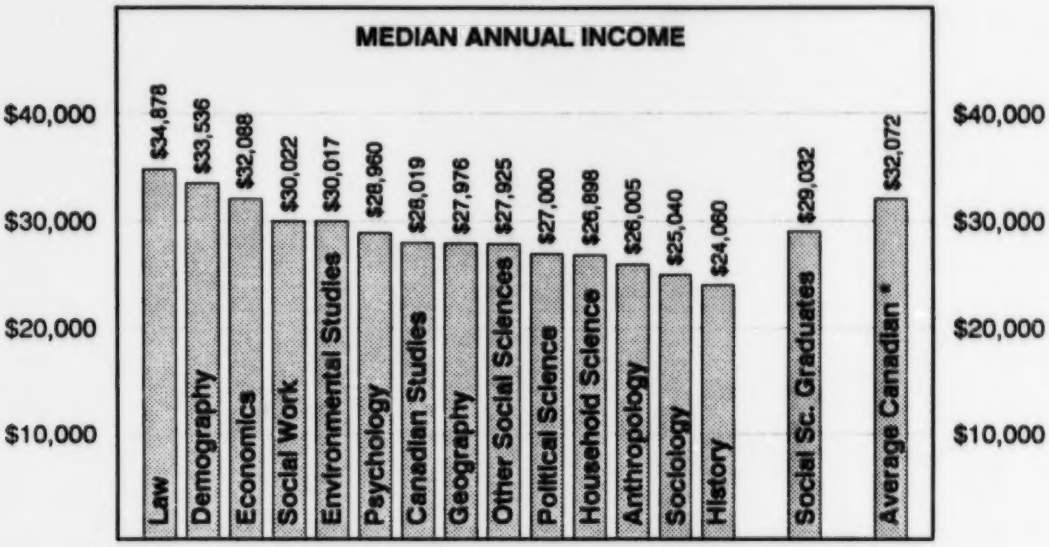
TABLE 15

Annual Income of Social Science Graduates, by Discipline, 1984 and 1987.

DISCIPLINE	MEDIAN ANNUAL INCOME IN 1984			MEDIAN ANNUAL INCOME IN 1987		
	Male $	Female $	Total $	Male $	Female $	Total $
Anthropology	26,037	17,996	19,035	19,066	29,957	26,005
Social Work	25,042	22,955	23,997	32,081	29,974	30,022
Psychology	24,995	21,108	21,993	28,933	28,987	28,960
Canadian Studies	23,983	16,047	23,949	26,997	28,030	28,019
Geography	21,950	16,018	20,028	29,990	23,033	27,976
Economics	21,926	19,993	21,016	34,833	26,986	32,088
Law	21,899	21,050	21,071	34,816	34,898	34,878
Demography	21,504	NA	21,504	33,536	NA	33,536
Environmental Studies	21,101	21,055	21,073	32,016	26,099	30,017
Sociology	20,046	17,989	18,974	26,885	25,013	25,040
Political Science	20,022	18,998	19,989	30,031	26,041	27,000
Other Social Sciences	18,956	16,967	16,971	32,102	26,944	27,925
History	16,988	16,945	16,950	26,093	23,019	24,060
Household Science	15,026	19,986	19,038	25,021	26,896	26,898
Total Reported	**21,116**	**20,017**	**20,071**	**30,061**	**26,996**	**29,032**
Average earned income of Canadians with a university degree and aged 25 to 34 *	33,085	24,924	29,895	34,951	27,974	32,072

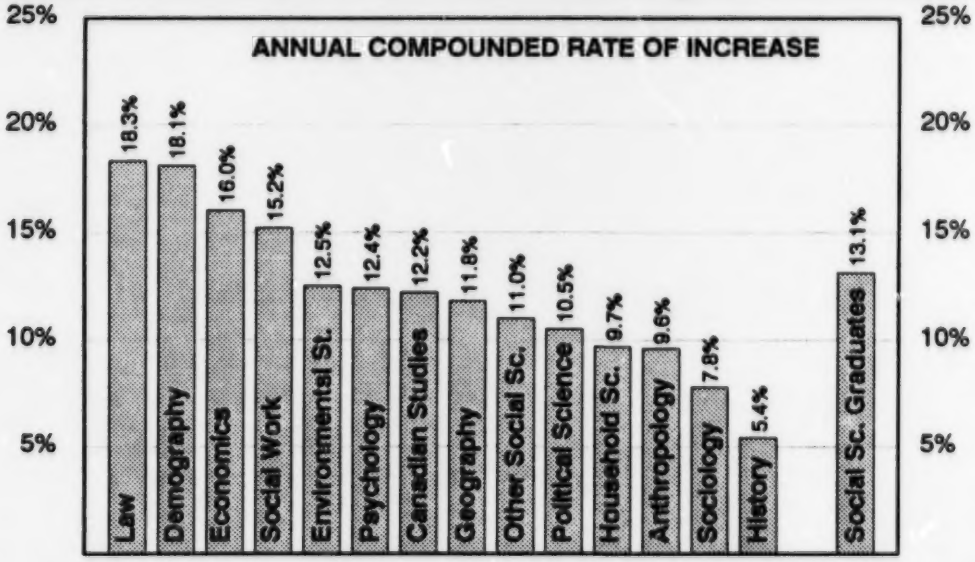
* Statistics Canada, Earnings of men and women, 13-217. Note that average income tends to be slightly greater than median income

Annual Income of Social Science Graduates in 1987.



Note: The income under the label Average Canadian is the average income of Canadians who are between the ages of 24 and 35 and hold a university degree.

Rate of Increase in the Income of Social Science Graduates, 1984 to 1987.



DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR OF INDUSTRY

Given the constriction of growth in the public sector over the last few years, the question of where graduates in the social sciences are able to find employment is of significant interest. In the 1987 survey, respondents were asked a series of questions describing their jobs. Responses were classified according to Statistics Canada's Standard Industrial Classification (1980). For the purpose of this analysis, these industrial groups have been highly aggregated.

Social Science graduates employed full-time tend to be dispersed across the industrial spectrum, with one exception. Graduates in demography are heavily concentrated, with 99% of those employed working in either the government or the health and social services sectors. Economics and "other" social sciences graduates are the most dispersed with fewer than one-fifth working in any one sector.

Except for graduates of two disciplines, those employed tended to be found in industries in the public sector: government, education, health and social services. Law graduates are a notable exception to this concentration with 68% employed in business services which include law among other areas such as accounting and management consulting. Economics graduates also gravitate towards the commercial sector with 19% employed in finance, although government (13%) ranks a close second.

Graduates in demography (66%), environmental studies (31%), political science (30%) and Canadian studies (29%) were most likely to be employed in government at the federal, provincial or local level. Graduates from the disciplines of anthropology (38%), psychology (30%), history (27%), geography (24%) and sociology (24%) were most likely to be employed in the education sector. The education sector includes not only elementary, secondary and post-secondary institutions, but also libraries, museums and archives. Social work (76%), household science (33%) and "other" social science graduates concentrated in the health and social services sector. Despite cutbacks, social science graduates in disciplines other than law and economics are still more likely to be employed in the public rather than the private sector.

MAJOR SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT, 1987

HISTORY	(N = 1,925)
1. Education	27%
2. Government	13%
3. Business Service	7%
4. Health, Social Service	6%

HOUSEHOLD SCI	(N = 699)
1. Health, Social Service	33%
2. Education	16%
3. Finance	7%
4. Government	5%

ANTHROPOLOGY	(N = 290)
1. Education	38%
2. Government	28%
3. Health, Social Service	6%

CANADIAN STUDIES	(N = 92)
1. Government	29%
2. Education	26%
3. Health, Social Service	5%

DEMOGRAPHY	(N = 58)
1. Government	66%
2. Health, Social Service	33%

ECONOMICS	(N = 2,941)
1. Finance	19%
2. Government	13%
3. Business Service	8%
4. Health, Social Service	7%

GEOGRAPHY	(N = 1,653)
1. Education	24%
2. Government	23%
3. Business Service	8%

LAW	(N = 2,967)
1. Business Service	68%
2. Government	9%

ENVIRONMENTAL	(N = 822)
1. Government	31%
2. Business Service	20%
3. Health, Social Service	7%
4. Finance	6%

POLITICAL SCI.	(N = 1,811)
1. Government	30%
2. Education	16%
3. Business Service	10%
4. Manufacturing	7%

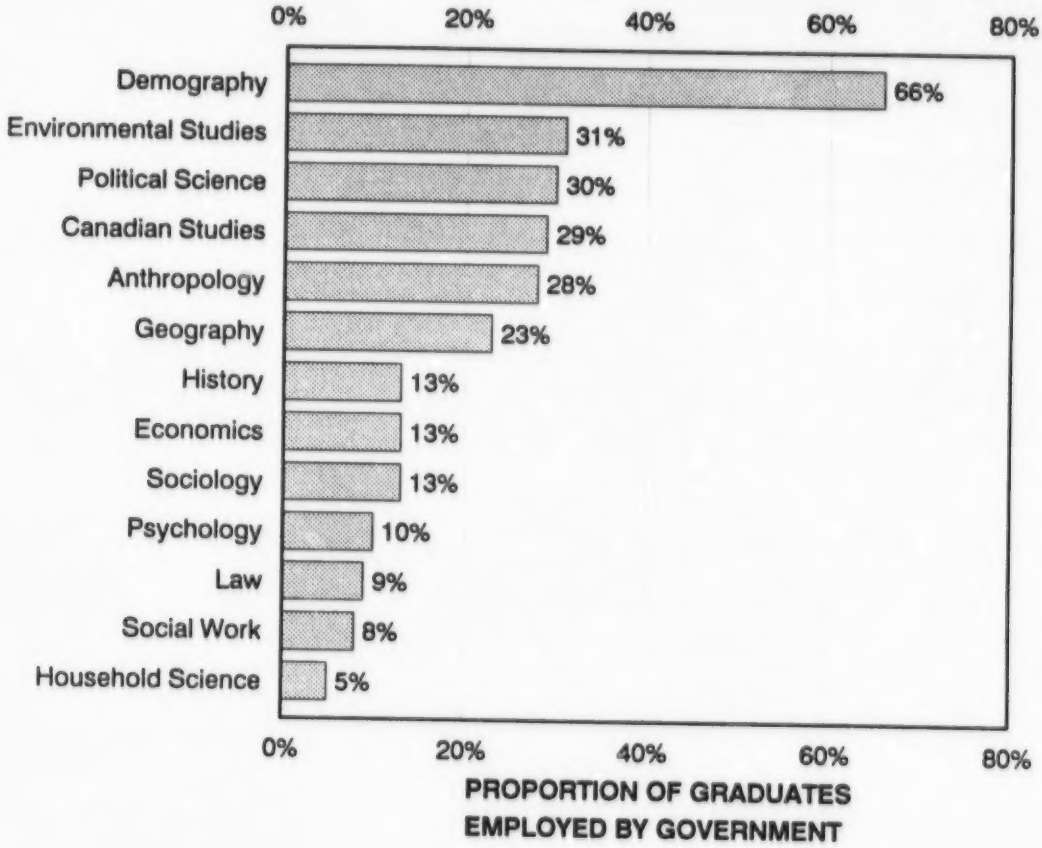
PSYCHOLOGY	(N = 4,306)
1. Education	30%
2. Health, Social Service	19%
3. Government	10%

SOCIAL WORK	(N = 1,640)
1. Health, Social Service	76%
2. Government	8%
3. Education	5%

SOCIOLOGY	(N = 2,177)
1. Education	24%
2. Health, Social Service	22%
3. Government	13%
4. Finance	7%

OTHER SOCIAL SC	(N = 577)
1. Health, Social Service	17%
2. Education	12%
3. Finance	11%

Social Science Graduates Working for Government, by Discipline, 1987.



JOB SATISFACTION

University graduates were questioned about job satisfaction both two and five years after graduation. They were asked to consider all aspects of their then current job and to express their satisfaction on a four interval scale: very satisfied, satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied. The term "satisfied" here refers to those who reported being satisfied or very satisfied with their jobs.

In 1984, the majority of university graduates from all disciplines reported being satisfied with their job (88%). Graduates in health professions were the most likely to report themselves satisfied (94%), while those in fine and applied arts were the least likely to do so (81%). In the social sciences, 85% of graduates were happy with their job.

Five years after graduation, satisfaction levels had risen among graduates from all fields of study. The highest proportion of satisfied graduates was still in the health professions group (96%). Persons with degrees in the fine and applied arts were still the least likely to be satisfied with their jobs (89%). Graduates with general arts or science degrees showed the greatest increase in satisfaction over the three year interval, gaining 11% over 1984.

TABLE 16

Job Satisfaction of 1982 Graduates,
by Field of Study, 1984 and 1987.

	GRADUATES SATISFIED WITH THEIR JOB			
	1984		1987	
FIELD OF STUDY	N	%	N	%
Health	5,125	94%	5,453	96%
Education	14,004	90%	13,409	94%
Engineering/Applied Sci	5,917	90%	6,550	94%
Mathematics/Physical Sci	3,808	90%	4,267	95%
Agriculture/Bioscience	2,806	90%	3,229	93%
Commerce/Administration	10,290	89%	10,873	93%
Social Sciences	15,095	85%	19,794	91%
Humanities	6,268	84%	6,572	91%
General Arts and Sci	190	82%	251	93%
Fine and Applied Arts	1,734	81%	1,762	89%
Total Reported	**65,237**	**88%**	**72,160**	**93%**

Despite wide variation in incomes and only moderate success in finding jobs directly related to their areas of study and commensurate with their levels of education, social science graduates are generally happy with their careers.

In 1984, most graduates working full-time were satisfied with their job (85%). More than nine graduates in ten in each of the disciplines of demography, law, Canadian studies and social work were happy with their job. By comparison, only three-quarter of graduates in environmental studies, history and political science were satisfied with their jobs.

When interviewed again in 1987, respondents were even more likely to be happy with their careers. Between 88% and 100% of graduates from every social science discipline expressed satisfaction with their job. This increased is particularly apparent among graduates of disciplines who were less satisfied in 1984. The proportion of satisfied graduates increased from 7% among geography graduates to 17% among environmental studies graduates.

In 1987, similar proportions of male (92%) and female (89%) social science graduates expressed satisfaction with their jobs.
All demography graduates and all male graduates in household science and Canadian studies were happy with their jobs. Female graduates in "other" social sciences, social work and household science were more often satisfied with their jobs than were other female social science graduates.

In Canadian studies and environmental studies, the proportion of male graduates satisfied with their jobs exceeded that of females by 14%. The proportion of satisfied graduates was substantially greater for males in all social science disciplines except for social work and "other" social sciences.

Job satisfaction is not clearly linked to income. Economics graduates, with comparatively high median incomes expressed similar levels of job satisfaction to history graduates with the lowest median income of all the disciplines. One is unable to tie job satisfaction directly to the ability to obtain a job appropriate to the graduate's level of education, or in their field of expertise. Rather, job satisfaction is likely to be a function of the joint influence of these variables among others.

TABLE 17

Job Satisfaction of 1982 Social Science Graduates, by Sex, 1987.

	GRADUATES SATISFIED WITH THEIR JOBS			
	MALE		FEMALE	
DISCIPLINE	N	%	N	%
TOTAL	**8,270**	**92%**	**7,336**	**89%**
Household Science	56	100%	590	92%
Canadian Studies	50	100%	42	86%
Demography	39	100%	19	100%
Anthropology	92	99%	164	88%
Environmental Studies	442	97%	299	83%
History	898	93%	779	83%
Psychology	1,083	93%	2,691	90%
Geography	1,023	93%	427	82%
Law	1,593	93%	427	82%
Sociology	591	93%	1,361	89%
Political Science	978	92%	654	89%
Economics	2,016	90%	553	80%
Other Social Sciences	88	85%	444	94%
Social Work	316	84%	1,157	92%

CONCLUSION

This paper has examined a number of aspects of the experiences of 1982 university graduates in the social sciences at two points in time, 1984 and 1987. Considerable variation existed among the disciplines of the social sciences; the levels of success they achieved were by no means uniform.

Graduates in the social sciences were less likely to be employed than were university graduates from more directly career-oriented fields of study. Their levels of employment were similar to those of graduates in the humanities, fine and applied arts and mathematics and physical sciences. Almost half of those employed worked in jobs directly related to their education, but four out of ten were underemployed, having a higher level of education than required by their job.

Income varied greatly among the social sciences, and the earnings gap between male and female graduates increased between 1984 and 1987. Despite a decline in employment opportunities in the public sector over the last few years, social science graduates are still most likely to work in government, education, health and social services. Only law and economics graduates are to be found in the commercial sectors in large numbers.

Despite both moderate comparative success and great interdisciplinary variations in rates of employment and the ability to find jobs commensurate with their level of education and related to their field of expertise, most graduates expressed overall satisfaction with their jobs. This satisfaction was even more pronounced five years after graduation than at the time of the initial survey in 1984.

Annex A

UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE QUESTIONNAIRE

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Special Surveys Division

Form NGS – 01

CONFIDENTIAL when completed

NATIONAL GRADUATES SURVEY
University and College Programs

Authority – Statistics Act, Statutes of Canada, 1970 - 71 - 72, Chapter 15.

Correction of line A:

Interviewer's number	Interviewer's name	Senior interviewer

1. Record of calls/trace

	Date	Start Time	Finish Time	Result	Telephone Number
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

Total number of calls

2. Length of interview: minutes.

8–5400–34.1: 5-3-84 TB/CT–REG. 8102555

Canada

3. *Final Status of Questionnaire*

- Contacted and completed interview ..... 01○
- Contacted and partial interview ..... 02○
- Contacted but refused ..... 03○
- Already contacted (duplicate) ..... 04○
- Absent for duration of survey ..... 05○
- Unlisted number ..... 06○
- No answer ..... 07○
- Can't be reached by phone ..... 08○
- Unable to trace ..... 09○
- Interview ended in item 6 ..... 10○
- No longer living in Canada ..... 11○
- Other ..... 12○

A. INTRODUCTION

4. HELLO, I'M . . . *(your name)* . . . FROM STATISTICS CANADA. WE'RE DOING A SURVEY OF 1982 GRADUATES. THE SURVEY WILL GIVE EDUCATIONAL PLANNERS INFORMATION ON THE EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE OF GRADUATES. I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS. YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE USED ONLY FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES.

5. FIRST I'D LIKE TO ENSURE THAT OUR INFORMATION IS CORRECT. DID YOU OBTAIN A *(Read line A)* IN 1982?

Yes 1○ *Go to 8* No 2○

6. DID YOU OBTAIN ANY DEGREE, DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE IN 1982?

Yes 1○ No 2○ *End interview*

7. WHAT DEGREE, DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE DID YOU OBTAIN IN 1982? *(Check one only)*

- Diploma or certificate from college/CEGEP/other equivalent institution ..... 1○
- University undergraduate diploma or certificate ..... 2○
- Bachelors or first professional degree ..... 3○
- University graduate diploma or certificate ..... 4○
- Masters degree ..... 5○
- Doctorate degree ..... 6○
- Other *(Specify)* ..... 7○

_____

(Correct line A of the label if required, then go to 8)

B. DURING POSTSECONDARY STUDIES

8. NOW SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE TIME WHILE YOU WERE STUDYING FOR THE *(Read line A)*. IN WHAT MONTH DID YOU COMPLETE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE *(Read line A)*? BY "COMPLETE THE REQUIREMENTS" I MEAN, FOR EXAMPLE, WRITE THE LAST EXAM, OR SUBMIT THE LAST PAPER, REPORT OR PROJECT, OR DEFEND YOUR THESIS. *(Enter month and check year)*

[ ][ ] Month 1981 1○ 1982 2○

9. WHAT WAS THE MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY OR SPECIALIZATION FOR THE *(Read line A)*? *(If two, enter both)*

1. [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

2. [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

10. WHAT WAS THE NORMAL LENGTH, IN ACADEMIC YEARS, OF THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM?

Less than one year	1○	Four years	5○
One year	2○	Five years	6○
Two years	3○	More than five years	7○
Three years	4○	Don't know	8○

11. WAS THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM A COOPERATIVE PROGRAM?

Yes 1○ No 2○

12. WERE YOU EVER REGISTERED AS A PART-TIME STUDENT IN THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM?

Yes 3○ No 4○ *Go to 15*

13. DID YOU TAKE MOST OF THE COURSES IN THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM AS A PART-TIME STUDENT?

Yes 5○ No 6○

About equally full-time and part-time, half-and-half 7○

14. DURING YOUR FINAL TERM IN THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM, WERE YOU ENROLLED AS A FULL-TIME OR AS A PART-TIME STUDENT?

Full-time 8○ Part-time 9○

15. BEFORE YOU STARTED THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM, WHAT WAS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION YOU HAD COMPLETED? *(Do not read list. Mark one only)*

School:

Elementary ..... 01○

Some secondary ..... 02○

Completed secondary/technical high school ..... 03○

College:

Some college/CEGEP ..... 04○

Completed college/CEGEP D.E.C/technical institute ... 05○

University:

Some university (incl. university transfer in Alta.& B.C.) 06○

University certificate or diploma (below graduate level) 07○

University certificate or diploma (graduate level) ..... 08○

Bachelors degree (e.g. B.A., B.Sc., B.Ed., B.Comm., B.Eng., etc.) ..... 09○

Degree in law, medicine or theology (e.g. LL.B., D.D.S., D.V.M.) ..... 10○

Masters degree (e.g. M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed., M.B.A., etc.) 11○

Earned doctorate (e.g. Ph.D., D.Sc., etc.) ..... 12○

Other *(Specify)* ..... 13○

_____

C. WORK AND OTHER EXPERIENCES BEFORE POSTSECONDARY STUDIES

16. NOW SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE TIME BETWEEN LEAVING HIGH SCHOOL AND COMPLETING THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM. DURING THAT PERIOD, DID YOU EVER WORK FULL-TIME? BY FULL-TIME I MEAN USUALLY WORKED 30 OR MORE HOURS A WEEK. DO NOT INCLUDE SUMMER JOBS HELD WHILE YOU WERE A STUDENT.

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ *Go to 23*

17. DURING THAT PERIOD, WHAT WAS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS OF FULL-TIME WORK EXPERIENCE YOU HAD ACCUMULATED? DO NOT INCLUDE SUMMER JOBS HELD WHILE YOU WERE A STUDENT.

Less than 6 months . . . . . [1]○ *Go to 23*

6 months – less than 1 year . . . . [2]○

1 – less than 3 years . . . . . [3]○

3 – less than 5 years . . . . . [4]○

5 – less than 7 years . . . . . [5]○

7 years or more . . . . . [6]○

Don't know . . . . . [7]○

Go to 19

18. DURING THAT PERIOD, DID YOU WORK AT A FULL-TIME JOB FOR A PERIOD OF SIX CONSECUTIVE MONTHS OR MORE?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ *Go to 23*

19. IN THE TIME BETWEEN LEAVING HIGH SCHOOL AND COMPLETING THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM, IN WHAT YEAR DID YOU LAST WORK AT A JOB THAT LASTED SIX MONTHS OR MORE? *(Enter year or check)*

1	9		

Or: Still working at it [1]○

Never [2]○ *Go to 23*

20. FOR WHOM DID YOU WORK AT THAT JOB? *(Probe with name of business, government department or agency, or person)*

Don't know [1]○ Or:

21. WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS, INDUSTRY OR SERVICE WAS THIS? *(Probe with: elementary school, municipal government, retail shoe store)*

Don't know [1]○ Or:

22. WHAT KIND OF WORK WERE YOU DOING? *(Probe with: elementary school teacher, manager of a biological research department, shoe salesperson) (Describe major activity, using at least two words)*

Don't know [1]○ Or:

23. DURING THE 12 MONTHS BEFORE YOU ENROLLED IN THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM, WHAT WAS YOUR MAJOR ACTIVITY? FOR EXAMPLE, WORKING, GOING TO SCHOOL, LOOKING FOR WORK, HOUSEHOLD RESPONSIBILITIES. *(Check one only)*

Working . . . . . [1]○ *Go to 25*

Going to school . . . . . [2]○

Looking for work . . . . . [3]○

Household responsibilities . . . . . [4]○

Other *(Specify)* . . . . . [5]○

Go to 25

24. IN WHAT KIND OF SCHOOL WAS THAT?

High school ..... 1○

Vocational school/institute ..... 2○

College, CEGEP ..... 3○

University ..... 4○

Other ..... 5○

25. DURING THE 12 MONTHS BEFORE YOU ENROLLED IN THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM, WAS YOUR PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE IN *(Read province of institution from line B of label)?*

Yes 1○ *Go to 28* No 2○

26. IN WHAT PROVINCE WAS IT?

Nfld.	01○	Man.	07○
P.E.I.	02○	Sask.	08○
N.S.	03○	Alta.	09○
N.B.	04○	B.C.	10○
Quebec	05○	Yukon or N.W.T.	11○
Ontario	06○	Outside Canada	12○

27. DID YOU MOVE FROM THAT PROVINCE (COUNTRY) SPECIFICALLY TO ENROLL IN THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM, OR FOR SOME OTHER REASON?

Enroll 1○ Other reason 2○

Did not move 3○

D. LAST WEEK OF JANUARY 1983

28. NOW A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCES SINCE YOU COMPLETED THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM. FIRST SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LAST WEEK OF JANUARY 1983, THAT IS, ABOUT A YEAR AND A HALF AGO. DURING THAT WEEK, WERE YOU ENROLLED IN AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION?

Yes 1○ No 2○ *Go to 30*

29. WERE YOU ENROLLED AS A FULL-TIME OR AS A PART-TIME STUDENT?

Full-time 3○ Part-time 4○

30. DURING THAT WEEK, DID YOU DO ANY WORK AT A JOB OR A BUSINESS?

Yes 5○ *Go to 32* No 6○

31. DURING THAT WEEK, DID YOU HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS AT WHICH YOU DID NOT WORK?

Yes 7○ No 8○ *Go to 33*

32. WAS THAT A FULL-TIME JOB, THAT IS, USUALLY 30 OR MORE HOURS A WEEK?

Yes 1○ *Go to 36* No 2○

33. DURING THE LAST WEEK OF JANUARY 1983, DID YOU HAVE A FULL-TIME JOB TO START AT A DEFINITE DATE IN THE FUTURE?

Yes 3○ *Go to 36* No 4○

34. WERE YOU LOOKING FOR A JOB DURING THE LAST WEEK OF JANUARY 1983?

Yes 5○ No 6○ *Go to 36*

35. WERE YOU LOOKING FOR A FULL-TIME JOB?

Yes 7○ No 8○

E. LAST WEEK OF OCTOBER 1983

36. NOW SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LAST WEEK OF OCTOBER 1983. DURING THAT WEEK, WERE YOU ENROLLED IN AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION?

Yes 1○ No 2○ *Go to 38*

37. WERE YOU ENROLLED AS A FULL-TIME OR AS A PART-TIME STUDENT?

Full-time 3○ Part-time 4○

38. DURING THAT WEEK, DID YOU DO ANY WORK AT A JOB OR BUSINESS?

Yes 5○ *Go to 40* No 6○

39. DURING THAT WEEK, DID YOU HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS AT WHICH YOU DID NOT WORK?

Yes 7○ No 8○ *Go to 41*

40. WAS THAT A FULL-TIME JOB, THAT IS, USUALLY 30 OR MORE HOURS A WEEK?

Yes 1○ *Go to 44* No 2○

41. DURING THE LAST WEEK OF OCTOBER 1983, DID YOU HAVE A FULL-TIME JOB TO START AT A DEFINITE DATE IN THE FUTURE?

Yes [3]○ *Go to 44* No [4]○

42. WERE YOU LOOKING FOR A JOB DURING THE LAST WEEK OF OCTOBER 1983?

Yes [5]○ No [6]○ *Go to 44*

43. WERE YOU LOOKING FOR A FULL-TIME JOB?

Yes [7]○ No [8]○

F. SINCE COMPLETING POSTSECONDARY STUDIES

44. *INTERVIEWER CHECK-ITEM:*
If respondent was looking for a job in January ("Yes" in 34) or in October ("Yes" in 42),

Check [1]○ *Go to 47*

Otherwise [2]○ *Go to 45*

45. NOW SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ENTIRE TWO YEARS OR SO SINCE YOU COMPLETED THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM. AT ANY TIME SINCE THEN, WERE YOU EVER WITHOUT A JOB AND LOOKING FOR ONE?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ *Go to 50*

46. HOW LONG IN TOTAL WERE YOU WITHOUT A JOB AND LOOKING FOR ONE? *(Check and enter amounts or check "don't know")*

weeks [1]○ ☐☐ (number)

months [2]○ ☐☐ (number)

Or: don't know [3]○

Go to 48

47. NOW SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ENTIRE TWO YEARS OR SO SINCE YOU COMPLETED THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM. HOW LONG IN TOTAL WERE YOU WITHOUT A JOB AND LOOKING FOR ONE IN THIS PERIOD? *(Check and enter amounts or check "don't know")*

weeks [1]○ ☐☐ (number)

months [2]○ ☐☐ (number)

Or: don't know [3]○

48. DURING ANY OF THIS TIME WHEN YOU WERE LOOKING FOR A JOB, WERE YOU A FULL-TIME STUDENT?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ *Go to 50*

49. HOW MUCH OF THIS TIME WERE YOU A FULL-TIME STUDENT? *(Check and enter number of weeks or months)*

weeks [1]○ ☐☐ (number)

months [2]○ ☐☐ (number)

Or: all of it [3]○

50. SINCE COMPLETING THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM, HAVE YOU COMPLETED ANY OTHER UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OR VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ *Go to 52*

51. WHAT TYPES OF DEGREES, DIPLOMAS OR CERTIFICATES HAVE YOU OBTAINED? *(Mark all mentioned)*

Trade/vocational ..... [1]○

Community college/CEGEP/technical institute certificate or diploma/CEGEP D.E.C. ..... [2]○

University certificate or diploma (below graduate level) [3]○

University certificate or diploma (graduate level) ..... [4]○

Bachelors degree ..... [5]○

Degree in law, medicine or theology (LL.B., D.D.S., D.V.M.) ..... [6]○

Masters degree ..... [7]○

Earned doctorate (Ph.D., D.Sc., etc.) ..... [8]○

Other *(Specify)* ..... [9]○

_____

52. *INTERVIEWER CHECK-ITEM:*
If institution on line B of label is university,

check [1]○ *Go to 55*

Otherwise [2]○ *Go to 53*

53. SINCE COMPLETING THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM, HAVE YOU REGISTERED IN AN APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ *Go to 55*

54. WHAT TRADE?

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

G. WEEK OF MAY 27 THROUGH JUNE 2, 1984

55. NOW SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE WEEK OF MAY 27 THROUGH JUNE 2, 1984. DID YOU DO ANY WORK AT A JOB OR BUSINESS DURING THAT WEEK?

Yes [1]○ *Go to 58* No [2]○

56. DURING THAT WEEK, DID YOU HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS AT WHICH YOU DID NOT WORK?

Yes [3]○ No [4]○ *Go to 59*

57. WERE YOU ABSENT FROM WORK DURING THE WEEK OF MAY 27 THROUGH JUNE 2 BECAUSE OF A TEMPORARY LAYOFF?

Yes [5]○ No [6]○

58. WAS THE JOB YOU HAD DURING THAT WEEK A FULL-TIME JOB, THAT IS, USUALLY 30 OR MORE HOURS A WEEK?

Yes [7]○ *Go to 64* No [8]○ *Go to 63*

59. DURING THE WEEK OF MAY 27 THROUGH JUNE 2, DID YOU HAVE A FULL-TIME JOB TO START AT A DEFINITE DATE IN THE FUTURE?

Yes [1]○ *Go to 64* No [2]○

60. DURING THE WEEK OF MAY 27 THROUGH JUNE 2, WERE YOU LOOKING FOR A JOB?

Yes [3]○ *Go to 62* No [4]○

61. WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON YOU DID NOT LOOK FOR A JOB THAT WEEK? *(Mark one only)*

Own illness or disability	[01]○	*Go to 70*
Personal or family responsibilities	[02]○	
Going to school	[03]○	
No longer interested in finding a job	[04]○	
Waiting for recall (to former job)	[05]○	
Had already found a new job	[06]○	
Waiting for replies from employer	[07]○	
Could not find the kind of job wanted	[08]○	
Discouraged with looking	[09]○	
Other reason	[10]○	
No reason given	[11]○	

62. WERE YOU LOOKING FOR A FULL-TIME JOB?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

Go to 70

63. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU HAD A PART-TIME JOB? *(Do not read list; check one only)*

Own illness or disability	[1]○
Personal or family responsibilities	[2]○
Going to school	[3]○
Could only find part-time work	[4]○
Did not want full-time work	[5]○
Full-time work is under 30 hours a week	[6]○
Other reason *(Specify)*	[7]○

_____

64. *INTERVIEWER: For items 65 through 80, if the respondent had more than one job, ask about the main job, i.e. the one usually worked at for the most number of hours.*

65. FOR WHOM DID YOU WORK AT THAT JOB? *(Probe with name of business, government department or agency, or person)*

66. WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS, INDUSTRY OR SERVICE WAS THIS? *(Probe with: elementary school, municipal government, retail shoe store)*

67. WHAT KIND OF WORK WERE YOU DOING? *(Probe with: elementary school teacher, manager of a biological research department, shoe salesperson) (Describe major activity, using at least two words)*

68. IF YOU WERE TO WORK AT THAT JOB FOR THE 12 MONTHS OF 1984, APPROXIMATELY WHAT WOULD BE YOUR GROSS ANNUAL EARNINGS? *(Record to nearest thousand dollars)*

$ [ ][ ] 0 0 0 .0 0 Or: don't know [1]○

69. IN THE JOB YOU HAD IN THE WEEK OF MAY 27 THROUGH JUNE 2, WERE YOU A PAID WORKER OR SELF-EMPLOYED?

Paid worker ..... [1]○ *Go to 71*

Self-employed ..... [2]○

Other (e.g. unpaid family worker) ..... [3]○

70. DO YOU THINK THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM YOU COMPLETED FOR THE *(Read line A)* WAS INTENDED TO PREPARE STUDENTS FOR A SPECIFIC JOB OR CAREER?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

Go to 86

71. DID YOU HAVE A PERMANENT POSITION OR A TEMPORARY POSITION WITH THAT EMPLOYER? *(If respondent asks, read definition of "permanent" and "temporary")*

Permament [1]○

(Definition: There was no indication that the job would end at some definite point in time, e.g., hired permanently with no specified term)

Temporary [2]○

(Definition: There was a definite indication that the job would terminate at some specified point in time, e.g., hired for a six-month term)

72. WHEN YOU WERE SELECTED FOR THAT JOB, WHAT MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS WERE REQUIRED TO MEET THE HIRING CRITERIA? *(Mark one only)*

No qualifications specified ..... [01]○
High school completion or less ..... [02]○
Some postsecondary ..... [03]○
} *Go to 74*

College diploma or certificate ..... [04]○

University diploma or certificate [05]○

Degree, level not specified ..... [06]○

Bachelors or first professional degree ..... [07]○

Masters degree ..... [08]○

Doctorate degree ..... [09]○

Don't know ..... [10]○ *Go to 74*

73. DID THE EMPLOYER SPECIFY THAT IT WAS ESSENTIAL FOR THIS QUALIFICATION TO BE IN A SPECIFIC FIELD OR FIELDS OF STUDY?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

74. DID THE EMPLOYER SPECIFY THAT RELATED WORK EXPERIENCE WAS ESSENTIAL FOR THAT JOB?

Yes [3]○ No [4]○ Don't know [5]○

75. DO YOU THINK THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM YOU COMPLETED FOR THE *(Read line A)* WAS INTENDED TO PREPARE STUDENTS FOR A SPECIFIC JOB OR CAREER?

Yes [6]○ No [7]○ *Go to 77*

76. WAS YOUR JOB IN THE WEEK OF MAY 27 THROUGH JUNE 2 ONE FOR WHICH YOUR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED?

Yes [8]○ No [9]○

77. *INTERVIEWER CHECK-ITEM:*

If respondent had a full-time job to start in the future ("Yes" in 59),

Check [1]○ *Go to 86*

Otherwise [2]○ *Go to 78*

78. CONSIDERING ALL ASPECTS OF THE JOB YOU HAD IN THE WEEK OF MAY 27 THROUGH JUNE 2, HOW SATISFIED WERE YOU WITH THE JOB? WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WERE . . . *(Read first four categories aloud)*

Very satisfied? . . . . . [1]○

Satisfied? . . . . . [2]○

Not very satisfied? . . . . . [3]○

Not at all satisfied? . . . . . [4]○

Don't know/no opinion . . . . . [5]○

79. CONSIDERING THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THAT JOB, HOW SATISFIED WERE YOU WITH THE SALARY YOU RECEIVED? WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WERE . . . *(Read first four categories aloud)*

Very satisfied? . . . . . [1]○

Satisfied? . . . . . [2]○

Not very satisfied? . . . . . [3]○

Not at all satisfied? . . . . . [4]○

Don't know/no opinion . . . . . [5]○

80. IN THAT JOB, DID YOU USE ANY OF THE SKILLS ACQUIRED THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM WHICH LED TO THE *(Read line A)*?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

H. JOB LASTING SIX MONTHS OR MORE

81. HAVE YOU WORKED AT THE JOB YOU HAD IN THE WEEK OF MAY 27 THROUGH JUNE 2 FOR SIX MONTHS OR MORE? *(Interviewer: If asked, a "job" means doing the same kind of work for the same employer)*

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ *Go to 85*

82. SINCE YOU COMPLETED THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM, WAS THAT YOUR FIRST FULL-TIME JOB LASTING SIX MONTHS OR MORE?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

83. WHEN DID YOU BEGIN THE JOB YOU HAD IN THE WEEK OF MAY 27 THROUGH JUNE 2? *(Enter month and year)*

[ ][ ] Month [1][9][ ][ ] Year

84. *INTERVIEWER CHECK-ITEM:*

If the job held in the week of May 27 through June 2 was the first job lasting six months or more ("Yes" in 82),

Check [1]○ *Go to 91*

Otherwise [2]○ *Go to 87*

85. WHEN DID YOU BEGIN THAT JOB? *(Enter month and check year)*

[ ][ ] Month 1983 [1]○ 1984 [2]○

86. SINCE YOU COMPLETED THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM, HAVE YOU HELD ANY FULL-TIME JOB LASTING SIX MONTHS OR MORE?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ *Go to 91*

87. SINCE YOU COMPLETED THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM, WHEN DID YOU START YOUR FIRST FULL-TIME JOB LASTING SIX MONTHS OR MORE? *(Enter month and year)*

Month [ ][ ] Year [1][9][ ][ ]

88. FOR WHOM DID YOU WORK AT THAT JOB? *(Probe with name of business, government department or agency, or person)*

Don't know [1]○ Or:

89. WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS, INDUSTRY OR SERVICE WAS THIS? *(Probe with: elementary school, municipal government, retail shoe store)*

Don't know [1]○ Or:

90. WHAT KIND OF WORK WERE YOU DOING? *(Probe with: elementary school teacher, manager of a biological research department, shoe salesperson) (Describe major activity, using at least two words)*

Don't know [1]○ Or:

I. GENERAL AND CLASSIFICATORY QUESTIONS

91. NOW I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR REASONS FOR ENROLLING IN THE *(Read line A)* PROGRAM. ON A SCALE OF ONE TO FOUR, WHERE ONE MEANS "NOT IMPORTANT" AND FOUR MEANS "VERY IMPORTANT", HOW IMPORTANT WAS IT FOR YOU . . . *(Read reason. Repeat underlined words for each reason)*

	Not Important 1	2	3	Very Important 4
1. To acquire specialized knowledge and skills required in a particular occupation?	01○	02○	03○	04○
2. To improve your career prospects?	05○	06○	07○	08○
3. To acquire general communication, social and reasoning skills?	09○	10○	11○	12○
4. To have the satisfaction of learning and understanding an academic discipline?	13○	14○	15○	16○

92. NOW GIVEN YOUR EXPERIENCE WHILE IN THE PROGRAM AND SINCE GRADUATION, ON A SCALE OF ONE TO FOUR WHERE ONE MEANS "NOT AT ALL" AND FOUR MEANS "TO A GREAT EXTENT", TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU FEEL YOUR PROGRAM PROVIDED YOU WITH . . . *(Read phrase. Repeat underlined words for each phrase)*

	Not at All 1	2	3	To a Great Extent 4
1. Specialized knowledge and skills required in a particular occupation? . .	01○	02○	03○	04○
2. Improved career prospects?	05○	06○	07○	08○
3. General communication, social and reasoning skills?	09○	10○	11○	12○
4. The satisfaction of learning and understanding an academic discipline?	13○	14○	15○	16○

93. GIVEN YOUR EXPERIENCE SINCE COMPLETING THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE *(Read line A)*, WOULD YOU HAVE SELECTED THE SAME EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, A DIFFERENT PROGRAM, OR NOT TAKEN ANY POST-SECONDARY PROGRAM?

Same [1]○ } *Go to 95*
None [3]○ }

Different [2]○

94. WHAT KIND WOULD YOU HAVE TAKEN – A UNIVERSITY, A COLLEGE, OR A TRADE PROGRAM?

University . . . . . [1]○
College . . . . . [2]○
Trade . . . . . [3]○

95. IN GENERAL HOW IMPORTANT IS IT TO YOU THAT A JOB BE RELATED TO YOUR FIELD OF STUDY OR SPECIALIZATION? WOULD YOU SAY IT IS . . . *(Read first four categories aloud)*

Very important? . . . . . [1]○
Important? . . . . . [2]○
Not very important? . . . . . [3]○
Not at all important? . . . . . [4]○
Don't know/no opinion . . . . . [5]○

96. DID YOU EVER BORROW MONEY TO FINANCE ANY OF YOUR EDUCATION?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ *Go to 100*

97. THINKING ONLY OF REPAYABLE LOANS, HOW MUCH DID YOU OWE TO THE STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM WHEN YOU GRADUATED IN 1982? *(Do not include grants. Round to the nearest $100)*

$ [ ][ ][ ] 0 0 .0 0

98. AT THAT TIME, DID YOU OWE OTHER MONEY AS A RESULT OF BORROWING TO FINANCE YOUR EDUCATION?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ *Go to 100*

99. HOW MUCH WAS THIS? *(Round to the nearest $100)*

$ [ ][ ][ ] 0 0 .0 0

100. FINALLY, I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOURSELF. IN WHAT YEAR WERE YOU BORN?

[1][9][ ][ ] Or: refused [1]○
Year

101. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS? ARE YOU SINGLE, THAT IS, NEVER MARRIED; MARRIED, INCLUDING COHABITATION; WIDOWED, SEPARATED, OR DIVORCED?

Single (never married) . . . . . [1]○
Married/cohabitation . . . . . [2]○
Widowed, separated, divorced . . . . . [3]○
Refused, not stated . . . . . [4]○

102. WHAT LANGUAGE DID YOU FIRST LEARN AND STILL UNDERSTAND? *(Check one only)*

English . . . . . [1]○
French . . . . . [2]○
Other language . . . . . [3]○

103. WHAT LANGUAGE DO YOU SPEAK MOST OFTEN AT HOME? *(Check one only)*

English . . . . . [1]○
French . . . . . [2]○
Other language . . . . . [3]○

104. DO YOU HAVE ANY DEPENDENT CHILDREN?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ *Go to 106*

105. PLEASE TELL ME THEIR AGES. *(Record age in years as of last birthday)*

[ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ]

[ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ]

106. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE INTERESTED IN KNOWING WHERE STUDENTS LOCATE AFTER GRADUATION. WOULD YOU PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF THE CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE YOU LIVE IN AND YOUR POSTAL CODE.

City, etc.

Postal code

107. *READ THE FOLLOWING DATA-SHARING AGREEMENT EXACTLY AS WORDED.*

To avoid duplication of enquiry, Statistics Canada is conducting this survey jointly with the Department of the Secretary of State, Employment and Immigration Canada and the provincial Ministries of Education and Labour. The information collected will be kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only.

However, if you object to sharing your answers with any of these departments, please write to the Chief Statistician of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

(If respondent asks if it isn't enough just to tell you he/she doesn't want to share, add:) According to the law, we need to have a letter from you indicating that you object to your answers being shared, specifying which departments this objection applies to.

108. THAT'S THE END OF THE SURVEY. WOULD YOU LIKE US TO SEND YOU A SUMMARY OF THE SURVEY RESULTS WHEN IT IS AVAILABLE?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○ *Terminate and go to 110*

109. MAY I HAVE THE REST OF YOUR MAILING ADDRESS, BESIDES THE CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE AND POSTAL CODE YOU JUST GAVE ME? *(Write in street name and number, apartment number, etc.)*

END INTERVIEW, PLEASE COMPLETE ITEMS 110 THROUGH 111

110. *Sex of respondent:*

Male [1] ○ Female [2] ○

111. *Province or territory where respondent was when interviewed:*

Nfld.	01 ○	Man.	07 ○
P.E.I.	02 ○	Sask.	08 ○
N.S.	03 ○	Alta.	09 ○
N.B.	04 ○	B.C.	10 ○
Québec	05 ○	Yukon	11 ○
Ontario	06 ○	N.W.T.	12 ○

112. *Language of interview:*

English [1] ⊘ French [2] ○

COMMENTS:

Annex B

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Confidential when completed

Authority – Statistics Act, Statutes of Canada, 1970 - 71 - 72 Chapter 15

FOLLOW-UP OF 1982 GRADUATES

PLACE LABEL HERE	INTERVIEWER NUMBER
	INTERVIEWER'S NAME
	SENIOR INTERVIEWER'S NAME

RECORD OF CALLS

	Date	Start Time	Finish Time	Comments/Results	Telephone Number	Interviewer's Initials
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

Total Number of Calls

Length of interview Minutes

FINAL STATUS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

01 ○ Contacted and completed interview

02 ○ Contacted and partial interview

03 ○ Contacted but refused

04 ○ Already contacted (duplicate)

05 ○ Absent for duration of survey

06 ○ Unlisted Number

07 ○ No answer

08 ○ Cannot be reached by phone/cannot trace

09 ○ No longer living in Canada

10 ○ Other (specify) _____

_____

_____

9-5103-174 1 13-1-87 STC-LD-040-02599

Canada

INTRODUCTION:

Hello, I'm ... of Statistics Canada. In June 1984 we contacted you for the survey of 1982 graduates. We are conducting another survey so we can add to the information you gave us in 1984. The survey is being carried out under the Statistics Act on behalf of Employment and Immigration Canada to collect information on the employment experiences of graduates. Your answers will be kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only. While your participation is voluntary, your assistance is essential if the results of the survey are to be accurate.

SECTION A: SAME EMPLOYER AS IN JUNE 1984

1. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

- *If employer's name listed in INFO. ITEM 1* ..... 1 ○ *Go to 2*
- *Otherwise* ..... 2 ○ *Go to 26*

2. Do you still work for . . . *(read INFO. ITEM 1)* . . . ?

1 ○ Yes 4 ○ No → *Go to 26*

3. Have you worked for that employer continuously since June 1984? Include as continuous work, time off for ill-health, vacations or labour disputes.

5 ○ Yes 6 ○ No → *Go to 26*

4. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

- *If occupation listed in INFO. ITEM 2* ..... 7 ○ *Go to 6*
- *Otherwise* ..... 8 ○ *Go to 5*

5. Since we last interviewed you in June 1984, have you changed the kind of work, activities or duties you were doing for that employer then?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No
} *Go to 26*

6. In June 1984 you were working as a . . . *(read INFO. ITEM 2)* . . . Since then, have you changed the kind of work, activities or duties you were doing?

1 ○ Yes 4 ○ No → *Go to 14*

7. What kind of work are you doing?*(Give full description: e.g., elementary school teacher, manager of a biological research dept., shoe salesperson)*

8. In this work, what are your most important activities or duties? *(Give full description: e.g., teaching geography, managing a research lab, selling shoes)*

9. When did you start working at this job?

Month ____ Year 1 9 ____

10. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

- *If code 2 in INFO. ITEM 3* ..... 1 ○ *Go to 16*
- *Otherwise* ..... 2 ○ *Go to 11*

11. When you started working at this job, did your employer specify that related work experience was essential?

1 ○ Yes 4 ○ No 5 ○ Don't know

12. When you were selected for this job, what level of education was needed to get the job? *(Do not read; check one only)*

Don't know	01 ○	*Go to 14*
No qualifications specified	02 ○	*Go to 14*
Some high school	03 ○	*Go to 14*
Completed high school	04 ○	*Go to 14*
Some postsecondary education	05 ○	*Go to 14*
Trade or vocational certificate/diploma	06 ○	
Some college/CEGEP or similar institution	07 ○	
Diploma or certificate from college/CEGEP or similar institution	08 ○	
University diploma or certificate below bachelor level	09 ○	
Degree, level not specified	10 ○	
Bachelor's degree(s) (e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.A.Sc., LL.B.)	11 ○	
University diploma or certificate, level not specified	12 ○	
University diploma or certificate above bachelor level	13 ○	
Master's degree(s) (e.g., M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.)	14 ○	
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry (M.D., D.D.S., D.M.D., D.V.M., O.D.)	15 ○	
Earned doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Ed.)	16 ○	
Other (specify) _____	17 ○	

13. Did your employer specify that it must be in a specific field or fields of study?

1 ○ Yes → **What field(s) of study?**

2 ○ No

14. Has the level of education required to get this job changed since you started it?

- ○ Yes
- 1 ○ No
- ○ Don't know } Go to 16

15. What level of education is required for this job now? *(Do not read; check one only)*

- Don't know ..... 31 ○
- No qualifications specified ..... 32 ○
- Some high school ..... 33 ○
- Completed high school ..... 34 ○
- Some postsecondary education ..... 35 ○
- Trade or vocational certificate/diploma ..... 36 ○
- Some college/CEGEP or similar institution ..... 37 ○
- Diploma or certificate from college/CEGEP or similar institution ..... 38 ○
- University diploma or certificate below bachelor level ..... 39 ○
- Degree, level not specified ..... 10 ○
- Bachelor's degree(s) (e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.A.Sc., LL.B.) ..... 11 ○
- University diploma or certificate, level not specified ..... 12 ○
- University diploma or certificate above bachelor level ..... 13 ○
- Master's degree(s) (e.g., M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.) ..... 14 ○
- Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry (M.D., D.D.S., D.M.D., D.V.M., O.D.) ..... 15 ○
- Earned doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Ed.) ..... 16 ○
- Other (specify) _____ 17 ○

16. Was the educational program you completed in 1982 intended to prepare you for this job?

- 1 ○ Yes
- 2 ○ No

17. In this job do you use any of the skills acquired through the educational program you completed in 1982?

- 1 ○ Yes
- 4 ○ No

18. Considering all aspects of your job, how satisfied are you with it? Would you say that you are ... *(read first four categories)* ...

- 1 ○ very satisfied?
- 2 ○ satisfied?
- ○ not very satisfied?
- 4 ○ not at all satisfied?
- ○ Don't know/no opinion

19. Considering the duties and responsibilities of your job, how satisfied are you with the money you make? Would you say that you are ... *(read first four categories)* ..

- ○ very satisfied?
- ○ satisfied?
- 3 ○ not very satisfied?
- 4 ○ not at all satisfied?
- 5 ○ Don't know/no opinion

20. If you were to work at that job for the 12 months of 1987, approximately what would be your gross earnings? *(Record to the nearest thousand dollars)*

$ [ ][ ][ ] 0 0 0 — 9 ○ Don't know

21. Since June 1984, have you ever worked part-time, that is, less than 30 hours a week?

- ○ Yes
- 2 ○ No → Go to 89

22. Did you always work part-time since June 1984?

- ○ Yes → Go to 89
- 2 ○ No

23. During ... *(read periods)* ... **was the job you had a FULL-TIME job, that is, usually 30 or more hours a week?**

	Yes	No	Don't know
a) the first week of March, that is, March 1st to 7th, 1987	3 ○	4 ○	5 ○
b) the last week of January 1986 ..	6 ○	7 ○	8 ○

24. Since June 1984, have you ever worked full-time at any job for six months or more?

- ○ Yes
- 2 ○ No → Go to 89

25. When did you start the most recent period of full-time work that lasted six months or more?

[ ][ ] Month [1][9][ ][ ] Year

And when did you end it?

[ ][ ] Month [1][9][ ][ ] Year 3 ○ Still working

INTERVIEWER:
SKIP TO Q89, SECTION F.

SECTION B: WEEK OF MARCH 1 TO 7, 1987

26. The next few questions refer to the week of March 1 to 7, that is, ... week(s) ago. During that week, did you work at a job or business?

○ Yes → *Go to 32* ○ No

27. That week, did you have a job or business at which you did not work?

1○ Yes → Were you absent from work because of a temporary layoff?
  5○ Yes
  6○ No
  } *Go to 32*

4○ No

28. During that week of March 1 to 7, did you have a job to start at a definite date in the future?

1○ Yes → Is that job full-time, that is, 30 or more hours a week?
  3○ Yes → *Go to 32*
  4○ No → *Go to 31*

2○ No

29. During the week of March 1 to 7, were you looking for a job?

1○ Yes → Were you looking for a full-time job?
  7○ Yes
  8○ No
  } *Go to 57*

9○ No

30. What was the main reason you did not look for a job that week? *(Do not read; check one only)*

Own illness or disability	01○	*Go to 57*
Personal or family responsibilities	02○	
Going to school	03○	
No longer interested in finding a job	04○	
Waiting for recall (to former job)	05○	
Has already found a new job	06○	
Waiting for replies from employer	07○	
Could not find the kind of job wanted	08○	
Discouraged with looking	09○	
No reason given	10○	
Other reason (specify) _____	11○	

31. During that week, were you looking for a full-time job?

○ Yes ○ No

32. *INTERVIEWER: For questions 32 through 52 if the respondent had (or will have) more than one job, ask about the main job, i.e. the one usually worked at for the most number of hours.*

For whom did (will) you work at that job? *(Name of business, government department or agency, or person)*

33. What kind of business, industry or service is this? *(Give full description: e.g., elementary school, municipal government, retail shoe store)*

34. What kind of work did (will) you do? *(Give full description: e.g., elementary school teacher, manager of a biological research dept., shoe salesperson)*

35. In this work, what were (will be) your most important activities or duties? *(Give full description: e.g., teaching geography, managing a research lab, selling shoes)*

36. If you were to work at that job for the 12 months of 1987, approximately what would be your gross earnings? *(Record to the nearest thousand dollars)*

$ ___ ___ ___ 0 0 0 1○ Don't know

37. Was the educational program you completed in 1982 intended to prepare you for this job?

2○ Yes 3○ No 4○ Don't know

38. Were you (will you be) a paid worker or self-employed?

5○ Paid worker
6○ Self-employed → *Go to 46*
7○ Other (e.g. unpaid family worker)

39. Is this a permanent position or a temporary position? *(Read definition if asked)*

4○ Permanent
(Definition: There was no indication that the job would end at some definite point in time, e.g., hired permanently with no specified term)

1○ Temporary
(Definition: There was a definite indication that the job would terminate at some specified point in time, e.g., hired for a six month term)

40. When you were selected for that job, what level of education was needed to get the job? *(Do not read; check one only)*

- Don't know ... 1 ○
- No qualifications specified ... 2 ○
- Some high school ... 3 ○
- Completed high school ... 4 ○
- Some postsecondary education ... 5 ○

} Go to 42

- Trade or vocational certificate/diploma ... 6 ○
- Some college/CEGEP or similar institution ... 7 ○
- Diploma or certificate from college/CEGEP or similar institution ... 8 ○
- University diploma or certificate below bachelor level ... 9 ○
- Degree, level not specified ... 10 ○
- Bachelor's degree(s) (e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.A.Sc., LL.B.) ... 11 ○
- University diploma or certificate, level not specified ... 12 ○
- University diploma or certificate above bachelor level ... 13 ○
- Master's degree(s) (e.g., M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.) ... 14 ○
- Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry (M.D., D.D.S., D.M.D., D.V.M., O.D.) ... 15 ○
- Earned doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Ed.) ... 16 ○
- Other (specify) _____ 17 ○

45. What level of education is required to get the job now? *(Do not read; check one only)*

- Don't know ... 1 ○
- No qualifications specified ... 2 ○
- Some high school ... 3 ○
- Completed high school ... 4 ○
- Some postsecondary education ... 5 ○
- Trade or vocational certificate/diploma ... 6 ○
- Some college/CEGEP or similar institution ... 7 ○
- Diploma or certificate from college/CEGEP or similar institution ... 8 ○
- University diploma or certificate below bachelor level ... 9 ○
- Degree, level not specified ... 10 ○
- Bachelor's degree(s) (e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.A.Sc., LL.B.) ... 11 ○
- University diploma or certificate, level not specified ... 12 ○
- University diploma or certificate above bachelor level ... 13 ○
- Master's degree(s) (e.g., M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.) ... 14 ○
- Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry (M.D., D.D.S., D.M.D., D.V.M., O.D.) ... 15 ○
- Earned doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Ed.) ... 16 ○
- Other (specify) _____ 17 ○

41. Did the employer specify that it must be in a specific field or fields of study?

1 ○ Yes → **What field(s) of study?**

2 ○ No

42. Did the employer specify that related work experience was essential for that job?

3 ○ Yes 4 ○ No 5 ○ Don't know

43. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

- *If code 1 (yes) in Q28* ... 6 ○ Go to 57
- *Otherwise* ... 7 ○ Go to 44

44. Has the level of education required to get this job changed since you started it?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No
3 ○ Don't know

} Go to 46

46. In this job, did you use any of the skills acquired through the educational program you completed in 1982?

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No

47. Considering all aspects of the job you had in the week of March 1 to 7, how satisfied were you with the job? Would you say that you were . . . *(read first four categories) . . .*

3 ○ very satisfied?
4 ○ satisfied?
5 ○ not very satisfied?
6 ○ not at all satisfied?
7 ○ Don't know/no opinion

48. Considering the duties and responsibilities of that job, how satisfied were you with the money you made? Would you say that you were . . . *(read first four categories) . . .*

1 ○ very satisfied?
2 ○ satisfied?
3 ○ not very satisfied?
4 ○ not at all satisfied?
5 ○ Don't know/no opinion

49. Was the job you had during that week a full-time job, that is, usually 30 or more hours a week?

5 ○ Yes → Go to 53 1 ○ No

50. What is the main reason you had a part-time job? *(Do not read; check one only)*

- Own illness or disability ..... 1 ○
- Personal or family responsibilities ..... 2 ○
- Going to school ..... 3 ○
- Could only find part-time work ..... 4 ○
- Did not want full-time work ..... 5 ○
- Full-time work is under 30 hours a week ..... 6 ○
- Other reason (specify) _____ 7 ○

51. When did you begin that job?

Month [ ][ ] Year 1 9 [ ][ ]

52. Did you have a full-time job to start at a definite date in the future?

1 ○ Yes → Go to 57

2 ○ No → **During that week, were you looking for a full-time job?**

3 ○ Yes
4 ○ No
} Go to 57

SECTION C: JOBS LASTING SIX MONTHS OR LONGER

53. Have you worked at the job you had in the week of March 1 to 7, for six months or more? *(INTERVIEWER: If asked, a "job" means doing the same kind of work for the same employer)*

5 ○ Yes 6 ○ No → Go to 56

54. When did you begin that job?

Month [ ][ ] Year 1 9 [ ][ ]

55. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

- *If code 1 in INFO. ITEM 4* ..... 7 ○ *Go to 76*
- *Otherwise* ..... 8 ○ *Go to 70*

56. When did you begin the job you had in the week of March 1 to 7?

Month [ ][ ] Year 1 9 [ ][ ]

57. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

- *If code 1 in INFO. ITEM 4* ..... ○ *Go to 58*
- *Otherwise* ..... 1 ○ *Go to 64*

58. Since graduating in 1982, have you had MORE THAN ONE full-time job lasting six months or more?

1 ○ Yes 1 ○ No → Go to 76

59. When did you start your most recent full-time job lasting six month or more?

Month [ ][ ] Year 1 9 [ ][ ]

When did you end that job?

Month [ ][ ] Year 1 9 [ ][ ]

60. For whom did you work at that job? *(Name of business, government department or agency, or person)*

61. What kind of business, industry or service was this? *(Give full description: e.g., elementary school, municipal government, retail shoe store)*

62. What kind of work were you doing? *(Give full description: e.g., elementary school teacher, manager of a biological research department, shoe salesperson)*

63. In this work, what were your most important activities or duties? *(Give full description: e.g., teaching geography, managing a research lab, selling shoes)*

INTERVIEWER:
SKIP TO Q76 SECTION D.

64. Have you held any full-time jobs lasting six months or more since you completed your . . . *(read INFO. ITEM 5)* . . . in 1982?

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No → *Go to 76*

65. When did you start your MOST RECENT full-time job that lasted six months or more?

Month ☐☐ Year 1 9 ☐☐

When did you end that job?

Month ☐☐ Year 1 9 ☐☐

66. For whom did you work at that job? *(Name of business, government department or agency, or person)*

67. What kind of business, industry or service was this? *(Give full description: e.g., elementary school, municipal government, retail shoe store)*

68. What kind of work were you doing? *(Give full description: e.g., elementary school teacher, manager of a biological research department, shoe salesperson)*

69. In this work, what were your most important activities or duties? *(Give full description: e.g., teaching geography, managing a research lab, selling shoes)*

70. Have you had any OTHER full-time job lasting six months or more since you completed your . . . *(read INFO. ITEM 5)* . . . in 1982?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No
3 ○ Don't know
} *Go to 76*

71. Since graduating in 1982, when did you start your FIRST full-time job that lasted six months or more?

Month ☐☐ Year 1 9 ☐☐ 4 ○ Don't know

72. For whom did you work at that job? *(Name of business, government department or agency, or person)*

5 ○ Don't know

73. What kind of business, industry or service was this? *(Give full description: e.g., elementary school, municipal government, retail shoe store)*

6 ○ Don't know

74. What kind of work were you doing? *(Give full description: e.g., elementary school teacher, manager of a biological research department, shoe salesperson)*

7 ○ Don't know

75. In this work, what were your most important activities or duties? *(Give full description: e.g., teaching geography, managing a research lab, selling shoes)*

8 ○ Don't know

SECTION D: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, JANUARY 1986

76. Now some questions about the last week of January 1986, that is, a little over a year ago. During that week, did you work at a job or business?

○ Yes → Go to 79 ○ 2 No

77. That week, did you have a job or business at which you did not work?

1 ○ Yes 4 ○ No → Go to 80

78. Were you absent from work because of a temporary layoff?

5 ○ Yes 6 ○ No

79. Was the job you had during that week a full-time job, that is, usually 30 or more hours a week?

1 ○ Yes → Go to 83

2 ○ No → Did you have a full-time job to start at a definite date in the future?

3 ○ Yes → Go to 83

4 ○ No → Go to 82

80. During the last week of January 1986, did you have a job to start at a definite date in the future?

5 ○ Yes → Was that job full-time, that is, 30 or more hours a week?

7 ○ Yes → Go to 83

8 ○ No → Go to 82

6 ○ No

81. Were you looking for a job during the last week of January 1986?

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No → Go to 83

82. Were you looking for a full-time job?

1 ○ Yes 4 ○ No

SECTION E: 1986 IN TOTAL

83. Now some questions about the whole of 1986. During 1986, how long in total were you without a job and looking for one?

└┴┘ Months

└┴┘ Weeks

5 ○ Never
1 ○ Don't know } Go to 85

84. During any of these . . . *(read number in Q.83)* . . . , were you a full-time student?

1 ○ Yes → How much of this time were you a full-time student?

└┴┘ Months

└┴┘ Weeks

1 ○ Whole period

2 ○ Don't know

INTERVIEWER: The number in Q.84 should not be greater than the number in Q.83.

5 ○ No

85. During 1986, was there any time you were without work and NOT looking for work?

3 ○ Yes 4 ○ No → Go to 89

86. How long in total were you without a job and NOT looking for one?

└┴┘ Months

└┴┘ Weeks

5 ○ Don't know → Go to 89

87. At any time during these . . . *(read number in Q.86)* . . . were you ever waiting to start a new job or return to an old job?

6 ○ Yes 7 ○ No → Go to 89

88. Out of the . . . *(read number in Q.86)* . . . how long were you waiting to start that job?

└┴┘ Months

INTERVIEWER: The number in Q.88 should not be greater than the number in Q.86.

└┴┘ Weeks

8 ○ Whole period

9 ○ Don't know

SECTION F: GENERAL AND CLASSIFICATORY QUESTIONS

89. Since June 1984, have you enrolled in any credit courses at an educational or training institution?

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No → Go to 97

90. Were you enrolled in . . .

	No	Don't know	Yes	Was it . . . full-time?	Was it . . . part-time?
a) the first week of March 1987?	21 ○	22 ○	23 ○	▶ 24 ○	25 ○
b) the last week of October 1986?	26 ○	27 ○	08 ○	▶ 09 ○	10 ○
c) the last week of January 1986?	11 ○	12 ○	13 ○	▶ 14 ○	15 ○
d) January 1985?	6 ○	7 ○	8 ○	▶ 9 ○	10 ○

91. Since June 1984, have you completed the requirements for any degrees, diplomas, certificates or licences? By completed I mean, for example, write the last exam, or submit the last paper, report or project, or defend your thesis.

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No → Go to 95

92. What types of degrees, diplomas or certificates have you obtained? *(Do not read; check all that apply)*

TRADE-VOCATIONAL:

01 ○ Certificate or diploma

COMMUNITY COLLEGE, CEGEP, TECHNICAL INSTITUTE:

02 ○ Certificate or diploma

UNIVERSITY:

03 ○ Certificate or diploma below bachelor level

04 ○ Bachelor's degree(s) (e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.A.Sc., LL.B.)

05 ○ Certificate or diploma above bachelor level

06 ○ Master's degree(s) (e.g., M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.)

07 ○ Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry (M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M., O.D.)

08 ○ Earned doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Ed.)

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION:

09 ○ Diploma, certificate or licence such as in accounting, banking or insurance.

OTHER:

10 ○ (Specify) _____

93. What was the major field of study or specialization for the . . . *(read categories checked in Q.92)* **. . . ?** *(If more than one, record the two most recently obtained)*

1. _____

2. _____

94. In what month and year did you complete the requirements for it/them?

1. Month ____ Year 1 9 __

2. Month ____ Year 1 9 __

95. Since June 1984, have you been formally registered at any time with a provincial apprenticeship authority to become an apprentice in a trade?

1 ○ Yes → **What trade was this?** _____

2 ○ No

96. In general how important is it that a job be related to your field of study or specialization? Would you say it is . . . *(read first four categories)* **. . .**

1 ○ very important?

2 ○ important?

3 ○ not very important?

4 ○ not at all important?

7 ○ Don't know/no opinion

97. Given your experience since completing the requirements for your . . . *(read INFO. ITEM 5)* **. . . in . . .** *(read INFO. ITEM 6)* **. . . , would you have selected the same educational program, a different program, or not taken any postsecondary program?**

1 ○ Same
2 ○ None } Go to 100

3 ○ Different

98. What kind would you have taken - a university program, a college program or a trade/vocational program?

4 ○ University

5 ○ College

6 ○ Trade

7 ○ Other (specify) _____

99. Would you have selected the same field of study or specialization?

8 ○ Yes

9 ○ No → **What field of study or specialization would you have chosen?** *(If two, record the most important first)*

1. _____

2. _____

100. What is your marital status? Are you . . . *(read the first four categories)* **. . .**

1 ○ now married or living common-law?

2 ○ single, that is, never married?

3 ○ a widow or widower?

4 ○ separated or divorced?

5 ○ Refused/not stated

101. Do you have any dependent children?

6 ○ Yes → **What are their ages?** *(Record age as of last birthday)*

7 ○ No

__ __ __

102. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

- *If code 3 in INFO. ITEM 7* ..... 1 ○ *Go to 105*
- *Otherwise* ..... 2 ○ *Go to 103*

103. What is the highest level of education completed by your father and by your mother (or guardian)? *(Do not read; check one only in each column)*

	Father	Mother
No formal schooling	01 ○	18 ○
Elementary school	02 ○	19 ○
Some secondary (high) school	03 ○	20 ○
Completed secondary school	04 ○	21 ○
Trade or vocational training	05 ○	22 ○
Some college/CEGEP/Institute of Technology	06 ○	23 ○
Completed college/CEGEP	07 ○	24 ○
Some university	08 ○	25 ○
Nursing school, Teachers College	09 ○	26 ○
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	10 ○	27 ○
Bachelor's degree(s) (B.A., B.Sc., B.A.Sc., LL.B.)	11 ○	28 ○
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	12 ○	29 ○
Master's degree(s) (M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.)	13 ○	30 ○
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry (M.D., D.D.S., D.M.D., D.V.M., O.D.)	14 ○	31 ○
Earned doctorate (Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Ed.)	15 ○	32 ○
Other (specify) _____	16 ○	33 ○
Don't know	17 ○	34 ○

104. Do you consider yourself an aboriginal person or a native Indian of North America, that is, Inuit, North American Indian or Métis?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes, Inuit
3 ○ Yes, status or registered Indian
4 ○ Yes, non-status Indian
5 ○ Yes, Métis

105. a) Are you limited in the kind or amount of activity you can do because of a long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem . . .

	Yes	No	Not applicable
at home?	1 ○	2 ○	
at school or work?	3 ○	4 ○	5 ○
in other activities, such as transportation or leisure time activities?	6 ○	7 ○	8 ○

INTERVIEWER: If Yes checked for any of the above categories go to Q.105b; otherwise go to Q.106

105. b) What kind of long-term disability or handicap do you have? *(Do not read; mark all that apply)*

		How long have you had it? Since birth/all my life	Number of years
Mobility, agility	21 ○ ▶	38 ○ or	☐☐
Sight, seeing	22 ○ ▶	39 ○ or	☐☐
Hearing	23 ○ ▶	40 ○ or	☐☐
Speech, speaking	24 ○ ▶	41 ○ or	☐☐
Learning	25 ○ ▶	42 ○ or	☐☐
Emotional, psychiatric	26 ○ ▶	43 ○ or	☐☐
Other (specify) _____	27 ○ ▶	44 ○ or	☐☐

106. During 1986, did you take part in any training or employment for which the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission provided financial assistance?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No
3 ○ Don't know

} *Go to 108*

107. Which of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission financial assistance programs did you take part in? *(Do not read; probe with: any others? until the respondent says "no". Check all that apply)*

01 ○ Don't know
02 ○ Canadian Jobs Strategy ⟶ **Do you know the name of the specific program?** *(Check all that apply)*
03 ○ Job Entry
04 ○ Job Re-entry
05 ○ Job Development
06 ○ Skill Shortages
07 ○ Skill Investment
08 ○ Small Business Training
09 ○ Training Trust Fund
10 ○ Extended Training Leave
11 ○ Institutional Training
12 ○ Direct Purchase of Institutional Training
13 ○ Community Futures
14 ○ Innovations
15 ○ General Projects
16 ○ Individually subsidized jobs
17 ○ Subsidized projects for the Severely Employment Disadvantaged
18 ○ Mobility
19 ○ Work Sharing
20 ○ Other (specify) _____

108. We are interested in knowing where students locate after graduation, and we may wish to contact you again for a follow-up to this survey. Is the address and telephone number of your usual place of residence. . . *(read address and telephone number from tracing form)*?

1 ○ Yes → *INTERVIEWER: Transcribe complete address, telephone number and any name changes from tracing form*

2 ○ No → May I please have your correct address and home telephone number?

Name change only — Family name

First or given name

Street name & number, apt. no., P.O. Box

City, Town, Village

Province

Postal Code

Telephone — Area Code

109. Would you please give me the name, address and telephone number of someone we could contact if you move, such as a friend, relative or neighbour. I want to emphasize that we will contact this person only if your family has moved and then only to obtain your new address or telephone number.

Contact's Name — Family name

First or given name

1 ○ Address and telephone number same as in Q 108

Street name & number apt. no. P.O. Box

City, Town, Village

Province

Postal Code

Telephone — Area Code

110. *INTERVIEWER: READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT CONCERNING JOINT COLLECTION AND DATA-SHARING EXACTLY AS WORDED:*

To avoid duplication of enquiry, Statistics Canada is conducting this survey jointly with Employment and Immigration Canada, the Department of the Secretary of State and the provincial Ministries of Education and Labour. The information provided to these departments will not contain names or other identifying data and will be kept confidential and used only for statistical purposes.

Do you agree to share your answers?

4 ○ Yes → *End Interview*

5 ○ No → In accordance with the Statistics Act, would you please write to the Chief Statistician of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6, saying you do not wish to share your answers.

INTERVIEWER: If the respondent asks if it isn't enough just to tell you he/she doesn't want to share, add:

According to the law, we need to have a letter from you indicating that you object to your answers being shared, specifying to which departments your objections apply.

END OF INTERVIEW: Thank you for your participation in this survey.

INTERVIEWER: *Please check Questions 111, 112 and 113 and ensure that Questions 108 and 109 have been completed correctly. Enter the final status of the interview on the front page.*

111. Province or territory where respondent was interviewed:

01 ○ Nfld
02 ○ P.E.I.
03 ○ N.S.
04 ○ N.B.
05 ○ Que.
06 ○ Ont.
07 ○ Man.
08 ○ Sask.
09 ○ Alb.
10 ○ B.C.
11 ○ Yukon
12 ○ N.W.T.

112. Language of interview

1 ○ English
2 ○ French

113. Check if:

3 ○ Employer's name given in INFO. ITEM 1 was not correct

4 ○ Occupation given in INFO. ITEM 2 was not correct

5 ○ Qualification received in 1982, given in INFO. ITEM 5 was not correct

6 ○ Field of study or specialization given in INFO. ITEM 6 was not correct